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WEST SHOWS UNWILLINGNESS TO HELP THIRD WORLD DEVELOPMENT

LD121510 Moscow TASS in English 1139 GMT 12 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, February 12, TASS--TASS economic commentator Yuriy Knyazev writes:

The Third General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), held in Delhi, has again demonstrated the unwillingness of Western countries to promote industrialisation and socio-economic advancement of developing countries, abolition of inequality in mutual relations with them. The aim of the conference--elaboration of a common strategy of development for the coming decade, for the sake of which meeting in the capital of India were representatives of more than 130 countries, 68 specialised organizations of the United Nations and also a number of intergovernmental and nongovernmental organizations--has not thus been reached.

Now it is clear that the objectives, which were set five years ago at the previous UNIDO conference in Lima (Peru)--to increase by the end of the century the share of developing countries in the world industrial output from 7 to 25 per cent are unfeasible. According to specialists' estimates, this share will amount to only 13 per cent in the year of 2,000. This is the direct consequence of Western countries' unwillingness to agree to a radical restructuring of international economic relations. Western countries do not conceal their desire to retain developing countries as suppliers of raw materials and as markets for their manufactured products. A negative impact on prospects of industrial development is also exerted by tension in international relations, built up by certain Western circles, which can spur another growth in military expenditures. Already now as much money is spent annually for the senseless arms race in the world as would be enough for industrialisation of at least 100 developing states.

Representatives of socialist countries voted for the "Delhi Declaration and Plan of Actions", adopted at the plenary meeting of the conference by the proposal of the Group-77. The socialist countries have again reaffirmed their readiness to broaden economic cooperation with developing countries, to promote their industrialisation. More than 4,400 industrial enterprises and other projects of national economic significance have been built or are under construction now in developing countries with the participation of CMEA member-countries. Socialist countries believe that questions of strengthening national sovereignty of developing countries, of turning the process of industrialisation into a means of ensuring their economic independence ought to hold an important place in UNIDO's activities in the 1980s.

IOC CONFIRMS MOSCOW AS SITE OF 22D OLYMPIC GAMES

LD131126 Moscow TASS in English 0755 GMT 13 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Lake Placid, February 13, TASS--All the 73 members of the International Olympic Committee who were present at the 82nd session of the IOC are unanimous in the opinion that the 22nd Olympic games must be held in Moscow, as planned. This was stated at a press conference here by President of the IOC Lord Killanin who summed up the results of the session that was held on the eve of the 13th Winter Olypmics. The IOC adopted this decision despite the attempts of the United States administration to prevent the holding of the Olympics and thus to cause damage to the entire Olympic movement. Lord Killanin spoke at the press conference about the striving of the IOC members to strengthen unity of the Olympic movement serving the cause of peace and mutual understanding among nations.

The president of the IOC summed up the work carried out at the session of the committee over three days and answered numerous questions of newsmen who arrived in Lake Placid from all over the world.

Lord Killanin Statement

LD131455 Moscow TASS in English 1444 GMT 13 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Bonn, February 13, TASS--The Olympic games are held by the International Olympic Committee, they are by no means the property of the United States, said IOC President Lord Killanin speaking in an interview with the West German STERN magazine (issue of February 14). We cannot deprive the Soviet Union of the right to host the games. The USSR has always abided by its agreements with us, and only this shall be taken into account, and not what is going on in the political field. Ironically, it is the political figures of precisely the country, which is hosting us today in connection with the winter Olympics, who are seriously prejudicing the Olympic movement, the IOC president went on to say. They do not even try to understand the meaning of the Olympic games. The Olympic games exist not for dividing the world, but for uniting it. Political figures must not use athletes for resolving their own problems. The subject of Olympic boycott is accompanied with such emotions, in which a businesslike discussion is hardly possible now. We must seriously think of changing the cycle of the Olympic games so that they should not coincide with the year of presidential elections in the USA....

SOVETSKIY SPORT Commentary

LD121344 Moscow TASS in English 1209 GMT 12 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, February 12, TASS--Sanctified by decades and tested at all games the laws, envisaging that any propaganda of political, religious or racial nature is barred on Olympic land, on the territory of the Olympiad, as said in the Olympic Charter, have been cynically violated by U.S. Secretary of State Vance in his speech during the opening ceremony of the 82nd IOC session in Lake Placid, the special correspondent of SOVETSKIY SPORT (SOVIET SPORT) writes today. The spokesman of the American authorities demonstrated the worst samples of political blackmail, pouring a stream of slanderous charges against the land of the soviets and its people upon the heads of the sporting leaders in the hall. The grey-headed well-known Olympic leaders looked disconcerted, the SOVIETSKIY SPORT correspondent continues. Some bowed their heads, others turned away--they were undoubtedly insulted by what was taking place.

Lord Killanin, the IOC president, who had been speaking before, recalled that the agreement on the holding of the Olympic games, signed by the IOC with Moscow and Lake Placid in 1974, was assessed by the whole world as a contribution to mutual understanding, and emphasized that the IOC must honour its own agreements in the future, too, but Vance bluntly repeated one and the same: His administration is against the Moscow games, in general, and against the participation of American athletes in them, in particular.

He was speaking sharply and rudely, as if he had forgotten that he was not addressing an electory meeting of the United States Democratic Party, where he had at any price to defend the tough line of his political leader. All this looked, plainly speaking, disgraceful, and that is precisely how it was assessed in the lobbies of the session--by its participants and by the accredited members of the press, the SOVETSKIY SPORT correspondent emphasized.

The ABC sportscaster Jim Lamply told the SOVETSKIY SPORT correspondent that the American athletes were dreaming of their trip to Moscow and this was the main thing, and not what Vance says and the White House thinks.

CARTER NEWS CONFERENCE STRESSES MILITARY SPENDING

LD141124 Moscow World Service in English 0900 GMT 14 Feb 80 LD

[Text] President Carter of the United States has held a news conference in Washington and showed once again his adherence to the position of strength. He attempted to justify the continuing buildup of the U.S. military spending. President Carter pointed out that he would insist on his recent proposal to increase the country's military expenditure by five percent annually. He admitted that Washington and its West European allies had certain differences in regard to a number of urgent international issues and expressed dissatisfaction at the fact that France objected to the meeting of NATO's foreign ministers planned for the 20th of this month.

U.S. STATE DEPARTMENT SPOKESMAN CITED ON OLYMPICS STAND

LD131048 Moscow TASS in English 1039 GMT 13 Feb 80 LD

["What the White House Regrets"--TASS headline]

[Text] Washington, February 13, TASS--A spokesman for the U.S. Department of State said that the stand of the United States Government with regard to the summer Olympics remained the same. The White House press secretary, too, made a statement which shows that the U.S. administration will continue the efforts aimed at disrupting the coming Olympics, intends for these purposes to bring pressure on the National Olympic Committee of the USA. He expressed "regret" concerning the decision of the session of the International Olympic Committee to reject the United States proposal for transfer, putting off or cancellation of the games.

PRESIDENT CARTER DISPATCHES 1,800 MARINES TO GULF

LD131235 Moscow World Service in English 0900 GMT 13 Feb 80 LD

[Text] President Carter is sending 1,800 Marines to the Arabian Sea. Our observer Igor Dmitriyev has this comment:

The U.S. Marines will be carried by four amphibious landing ships from the Philippines. They have undergone rigorous training, and they are expected to link up in mid-March with the U.S. task force of over 20 warships already in the Arabian Sea. American officials have said that the sending of the Marines is a visible reminder of President Carter's pledge to use force to defend the Gulf.

This official version doesn't seem to hold water after close scrutiny. To begin with, the U.S. task force has been sent to the Arabian Sea to exert pressure on Iran, and not to defend the Gulf from any outside threat. [Words indistinct] task force will be able not only to bomb and destroy various ground targets using warplanes based on American aircraft carriers, but also to seize them using the Marines. In other words, the 1,800 Marines are the first contingent of what is to become a 100,000-strong rapid intervention force. Its formation is expected to be completed in the early 80s. By sending the Marines to the Arabian Sea, the U.S. administration seeks first and foremost to prevent tensions in the area from subsiding; and secondly the Pentagon will have a chance to experiment with its rapid intervention idea in practice.

U.S. USES MILITARY AID TO OMAN AS MEANS OF PRESSURE

LD131612 Moscow TASS in English 1527 GMT 13 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Washington, February 13, TASS--On Tuesday, the U.S. State Department tabled a proposal to Congress to approve giving the Sultanate of Oman a credit of 10 million dollars to purchase U.S. arms. The State Department announced its intention to increase military aid to the sultanate immediately after Oman had agreed in principle to place at the disposal of the United States the military bases in the Island of Al Masirah and in Muscat.

By promising to increase military aid to that reactionary regime in the Persian Gulf area Washington is exerting pressure on it in order to urgently achieve a final agreement on the use by U.S. aircraft and navy of the military bases in Oman as beachheads in the region announced by the U.S. President to be a sphere of U.S. vital interests.

RESULTS OF MCHENRY VISIT TO RIYADH TERMED 'DISAPPOINTING'

LD132315 Moscow TASS in English 1850 GMT 13 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Beirut, February 13, TASS--The results of the visit to Kuwait and Saudi Arabia by Donald McHenry, permanent representative of the USA at the United Nations, are described by Arab political news analysts as disappointing to the U.S. administration.

McHenry's mission was to secure consent from Arab states of the Persian Gulf area to consolidation of U.S. military presence in that part of the world. His second task was to incline the Arabs into participation in the Egyptian-Israeli separate deal concluded under U.S. aegis. In both cases the Washington emissary's mission suffered an obvious fiasco. He left Kuwait under the impression that not a single Arab country in the region wishes to have U.S. military bases in its territory. The Kuwaiti leadership in most unambiguous expressions made it clear that it views the Camp David agreements as a document which is incompatible with the interests of Arab peoples and which satisfies only Israel's annexationist appetites.

As the SAUDI NEWS AGENCY reports, McHenry after talks in Riyadh with the Crown Prince of Saudi Arabia Fahd and Foreign Minister Sa'ud al-Faysal gave a press conference. He had to state that there exist obvious differences between the U.S. point of view and the opinion of Arab states. The differences concern first of all the Middle East problem and the Palestinian question. McHenry cautioned that the U.S. cannot reach a quick solution guaranteeing a just and comprehensive settlement of the conflict. The envoy of the U.S. administration unsuccessfully tried through inventions about a "Soviet menace" to persuade Riyadh into granting military "privileges" to the USA. McHenry had to admit in this connection that the Persian Gulf states have full right to reject any outside interference in their internal affairs.

TASS COMMENTATOR DENOUNCES U.S. 'CRIMES' IN IRAN

LD131755 Moscow TASS in English 1737 GMT 13 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, February 13, TASS--TASS commentator Yevgeniy Korzhev writes:

On behalf of official Washington, representative of the State Department Hodding Carter confirmed that the United States will never agree to admit any fault for the crimes committed in Iran.

The present administration and some of its diplomats have a short memory, indeed.

It is well known that the United States was involved in the coup of 1953 that overthrew the legal government of Mossadeq with the assistance of the American special services and put the shah's regime into power again. Arbitrariness and lawlessness were established in Iran for 25 years. Hundreds of thousands of Iranians fell victim to cruel terror. According to Ayatollah Khomeyni, only in the two years preceding the revolution, the shah and his henchmen from the SAVAK police destroyed over 60,000 people and maimed another 100,000 people.

The CIA that directed the actions of the SAVAK police, trained it in methods of torture, is a direct accomplice in these crimes, just as the U.S. ruling circles behind the CIA.

At the same time, they were arming the shah's regime, assigning to it the role of a gendarme and hangman of the Iranian people and of neighbouring peoples. In the last six years of his rule, Mohammed Reza Pahlavi purchased from the United States 20 billion dollars worth of military equipment, thus enabling U.S. monopolies to get more profits.

Billions of dollars were taken by the shah out of the country and invested, above all, in American banks. According to the existing estimates, the total sum of wealth plundered from the Iranian people by its oppressor reaches 25 billion dollars.

It is therefore not accidental that the robber and murderer Mohammed Reza who was swept by the revolution out of the country found an asylum in the United States and that caused a new form of indignation in Iran.

U.S. **imperialism** is now engaged in economic blackmail against Iran. It concentrated close to Iran a great number of warships, threatening Iran with armed interference.

All these facts, just as serious accusations advanced by the Iranian people against the shah and his U.S. patrons are irrefutable. The hypocritical attempts of some American leaders to pretend innocence or to claim the role of "defenders of Islam" look absurd and awkward.

U.S. EFFORTS TO REARM PAKISTANI ARMY NOTED

LD130003 Moscow TASS in English 2033 GMT 12 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Washington, February 12, TASS--In its aspiration to speed up the rearmaments of the Pakistani Army, the U.S. administration has started intensive conditioning of the Congress which is to approve the allocation of 400 million dollars to Islamabad as, according to Zbigniew Brzezinski, the "first step" in the field of American arms deliveries to Pakistan.

Jane Coon, deputy assistant secretary of state, in her speech at the Asian and Pacific Affairs Subcommittee of the House International Relations Committee, "substantiated" the allocation of this sum by the need to search for an effective regional response to the latest developments in the Middle and Near East. In other words, the point at issue is Washington's aspiration to knock together another military aggressive alliance in which the central place is assigned to Pakistan. Statements by State Department representatives make it clear that the U.S. administration would like to consolidate the bloc by bilateral defence relations between the United States and Pakistan which mean conclusion of the Washington-Islamabad military alliance.

IZVESTIYA ANALYSES U.S. BUILDUP OF INDIAN OCEAN PRESENCE

LD131129 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Feb 80 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[A. Ladozhskiy article: "Indian Ocean: Escalation Continues"]

[Text] For about 10 years now Indian Ocean states have been struggling persistently for the implementation of the proposal to turn this region into a zone of peace. This goal, as is well known, was set at the third conference of nonalined countries in Lusaka in 1970 and has been frequently discussed since within the UN framework and at various international conferences.

The Soviet Union has always viewed with understanding the Indian Ocean countries' desire to insure lasting peace and security here. On this plane the USSR's absolutely clear stand on the question of foreign military bases in the Indian Ocean speaks for itself. "Recently," L.I. Brezhnev said from the rostrum of the 25th CPSU Congress, "actions in favor of the Indian Ocean ceasing to be the arena for the creation of military bases belonging to particular powers have been increasing in a number of countries. We are sympathetic to these actions. As for the Soviet Union, we have not had and do not have any intention of constructing military bases in the Indian Ocean. And we urge the United States to take the same stand." The USSR has frequently voiced its readiness to seek, together with other states, ways to ease tension in the Indian Ocean. Speaking on 4 February this year at a dinner in honor of the delegation from the Kampuchean United Front for the National Salvation of Kampuchea and the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Council headed by H. Samrin, L.I. Brezhnev reaffirmed the Soviet Union's desire to help to turn the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace in accordance with the aspirations of the littoral states.

The United States and other imperialist powers have taken a diametrically opposite stand.

The buildup of their military presence in the Indian Ocean, creating a direct threat to the peoples living here, has been continuing for many years now. Yet in numerical terms these peoples comprise one-third of mankind. The tone of this dangerous escalation is set by Washington, which has long regarded the Indian Ocean, particularly its northwestern part where the main oil shipping routes lie, as a region "of vitally important significance to the United States" although it is thousands of kilometers from U.S. shores.

In the past, too, the Indian Ocean has frequently been an arena where U.S. imperialism has shamelessly and cynically displayed its aggressive essence. The intervention in Lebanon in 1958, the "show of strength" in the Gulf of Bengal during the events in Hindustan in 1971.... The names of the U.S. aircraft carriers--Enterprise, Midway and Nimitz--have long been synonymous with a policy of diktat and overt pressure in international affairs and of interference in the internal affairs of other states.

However, the intensification of U.S. naval might in the Indian Ocean in recent weeks is unprecedented in terms of both pace and magnitude. According to the Pentagon's official figures, by the beginning of February this year the largest Armada in the history of U.S. actions of this kind--over 30 warships--was in the Persian Gulf region.

The facts show that Britain, too, is seeking to take part in what is far from being a child's game of "battleships." According to recent statement by its Prime Minster M. Thatcher, Britain intends to increase its naval presence in the Persian Gulf region substantially. A six-ship British naval formation has already been moved in this direction as part of the practical implementation of this idea. To all appearances London is now experiencing acute nostalgia for the golden age of "gunboat politics" and a "British presence east of Suez."

At the same time Washington has galvanized its efforts to expand existing strongholds and create new bases in the Indian Ocean region. At the beginning of this year reports appeared that the Pentagon intends to spend an additional $170 million and more on modernizing the naval base on the Island of Diego Garcia, regarding which the Indian newspaper THE TIMES OF INDIA wrote in December last year that it might soon become the largest U.S. base in the Indian Ocean. According to the newspaper's figures, a 3,600-meter runway, a deep water anchorage, communications centers, roads and fuel depots have already been built on Diego Garcia.

However, the world press attests that this large and totally modern military facility in the Indian Ocean no longer satisfies the U.S. military's appetite. The search for bases in other parts of the Indian Ocean, primarily in the immediate vicinity of the Persian Gulf, is rapidly being conducted. Work is underway to turn the naval base in Bahrain into a large-scale stronghold for the U.S. Navy's Near East grouping. The Carter administration is urgently seeking opportunities to acquire or construct new bases on the Pakistani coast, in Kenya, Somalia, Oman and Saudi Arabia. As for Egypt and Israel, in Washington's opinion it already has them "in its pocket" since they have granted the U.S. Government the right to use their bases on their own initiative.

Thus, the New York TIMES recently summed up, it is essentially a case of creating a network of military bases extending from Turkey in the north to the Indian Ocean Island of Diego Garcia designed to resolve two tasks: laying the foundation for a permanent U.S. Naval presence in this region and insuring support for ground actions by the "quick reaction forces" currently being formed in the United States.

The naval operations envisage the tactical use of a "smokescreen". In embarking on a sharp buildup of its military presence in the Indian Ocean, Washington is using disreputable references to "events in Afghanistan" as such a "smokescreen." With its aid, U.S. ruling circles are trying for the umpteenth time to mislead world public opinion and to present matters as though the present accelerated escalation of the U.S. military presence in the Indian Ocean and adjacent regions has been caused exclusively by "the USSR's actions in Afghanistan."

However, the facts show that the United States embarked on the implementation of its dangerous designs immediately after the fall of the shah's regime in Iran. Back last spring decisions were taken to form a 110,000-strong expeditionary "quick reaction corps" and to create a special naval fleet to perform policing functions in the Indian Ocean. As for the Diego Garcia base, the United States had already embarked on capital construction in the mid-seventies.

Indeed, in general there is no shortage of official statements by U.S. spokesmen at all levels, including the top level, to the effect that U.S. military-political strategy in the Indian Ocean has been determined in recent years mainly by the United States' oil interests and its desire to keep the Persian Gulf countries as a cheap source of "black gold" and to insure uninterrupted oil supplies from this region. "The colonialists are drawn to the smell of oil," L.I. Brezhnev noted in his replies to the PRAVDA correspondent's questions. It is obvious that the prime cause of the unprecedented arms race launched by Washington in the Indian Ocean at this time and of the acute fueling of tension here should be seen in the U.S. ruling circles' intention, in the event of the emergence of "critical circumstances," to resort to direct military actions against the oil producing countries of the Near East.

Washington's dangerous actions in the Indian Ocean are causing understandable anxiety in the countries of this region. With complete justification the international public views this U.S. course as being linked with other U.S. actions creating a real threat to peace and stability in the Indian Ocean region. I am referring primarily to the resumption of U.S. arms supplies to Pakistan and the Beijing hegemonists' active involvement in the risky game the imperialist circles are playing.

In general, China's role in the militarization of the Indian Ocean deserves special mention. Verbally Beijing supports the suggestion to turn the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace, seeking to use for demagogic propaganda purposes the thesis of the "rivalry of the two superpowers" contained in this concept. In actual fact it is joining the forces of imperialism in actions to complicate the situation in the Indian Ocean and adjacent regions. Beijing welcomes all U.S. undertakings creating a danger for the countries of this region and intensifying instability here. In turn, Washington, as we can see in particular from the results of the recent visit paid to the PRC by U.S. Defense Secretary H. Brown, not only has no objection to the appearance of the Chinese Navy's flag in the Indian Ocean but is obviously seeking to bring this day closer by means of planned deliveries of the relevant types of equipment to China.

In the context of the United States' practical actions to build up military might in the Indian Ocean, Washington's true approach to the Soviet-U.S. talks on the demilitarization of this region becomes understandable. As is well known, in the period from June 1977 through February 1978 there were four rounds of these talks. The very fact that dialog had been initiated between Moscow and Washington met with a positive reception in the Indian Ocean countries.

However, as subsequent events showed, the United States was obviously reluctant to bind itself by any commitments hindering the escalation of its military presence in the Indian Ocean. Washington broke off the talks unilaterally and for 2 years now has been obstinately refusing to resume them. Having embarked on the path of the sharp buildup of its military presence in the Indian Ocean, the United States, like some of its NATO allies, is seeking to turn the facts upside down in an attempt to blame this risky adventure on the Soviet Union.

However, the public of the Indian Ocean countries has a sufficiently clear idea of the real state of affairs and knows who is really to blame for fueling tension here. This was reflected during the session of the UN special committee on the Indian Ocean held in New York, at which a whole series of representatives of the littoral states voiced grave concern at the actions of the United States and other imperialist states in this region.

USSR SEEKS GOOD RELATIONS WITH PRC, AWAITS CHINA'S RESPONSE

LD140052 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1845 GMT 13 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, 13 February, TASS--Today's IZVESTIYA published the following article by Nikolay Fedorov entitled "Good Neighborliness Is in the Interests of the Peoples":

"Of late the PRC leaders, by coordinating their actions with the most reactionary imperialist circles, have been trying to use the aggravation of the international situation in order to step up the escalation of anti-Sovietism and unfriendly actions in regard to the socialist countries and neighbors of China. In its propaganda and political attacks on the USSR Beijing is in essence following imperialism and is repeating its conjectures; at the same time it is trying by all possible means to pour oil onto the fire of international tension. Declaring loudly the 'coincidence' of strategic interests of China and the United States, the leaders of Beijing are calling for a joint action and for the implementation of 'sanctions' against the USSR.

"The wave of chauvinism and hostility to world socialism, advocacy of the arms race and 'preparations for war' and justification of the policy of interference in the internal affairs of various states and peoples are all not surprising, if one takes into consideration the fact that Beijing has now entered into a political alliance with imperialism in which China is assigned the role of junior and dependent partner.

"In the present acute and tense international situation it is extremely important for the leaders of any country to show statesmanship and circumspection. As an historical analogy with present events it is relevant to recall that at the time when the young Chinese People's Republic was subjected to grave danger and harsh tribulations and was waging a difficult struggle with forces of internal and external reaction which were trying to stifle it, it was precisely the Soviet Union which stood up resolutely for the interests of the PRC on the world scene. The USSR did not abandon the fraternal Chinese people and, standing shoulder to shoulder with them, rebuffed all attempts at interference in the PRC's internal affairs by imperialist forces.

"Soviet military formations, sent into the PRC at its request, countered the external aggression and firmly defended the country from hostile air raids. Resolute support from the USSR and other socialist states made it possible to avert direct imperialist aggression against the PRC at the time of the Korean War in 1950-53 and also during the so-called 'Taiwan crisis' of 1958.

"Now that the Soviet Union has come to the aid of the Afghan revolution, defending it from external aggression, just as a quarter of a century ago it helped in the formation, consolidation and defense of the PRC from external aggression, those very same Chinese leaders have shown themselves to be in the camp of the enemies of the Afghan people's revolution and are spearheading the struggle against the Soviet Union which has extended the hand of assistance to that people. This is clear evidence that Beijing's present hegemonist line is essentially hostile to the cause of the freedom, national independence and progress of the peoples. Over the 30 years and more of the PRC's existence the political line pursued by the Chinese leadership has repeatedly changed, and this has been reflected in the nature of relations between the USSR and the PRC. During the first decade, when China was advancing in step with the other socialist countries, the Chinese people successfully resolved the task of restoring the national economy, accomplished agrarian reform, implemented socioeco[illegible]ic transformations in industry, agriculture and trade, and embarked on socialis[illegible]strialization, demonstrating soaring enthusiasm for labor and achieving great successes in the development of the economy and culture.

"In the building of China considerable help was rendered to the Chinese people by the USSR and other fraternal states which, guided by their international duty, shared with the Chinese people not just their 'surpluses' but rather those things which were pressingly needed by them. This was spoken of on many occasions with gratitude by both simple folk and leaders of the PRC. An important and historic role in strengthening peace and security in the Far East and in the world as a whole and in consolidating the internal and international position of the young Chinese People's Republic was played by the treaty of friendship, alliance and mutual aid between the USSR and the PRC signed in Moscow 30 years ago on 14 February 1950. As was stressed in the Soviet Government statement of 4 April 1979, this treaty was signed at a time when the Chinese people were in acute need of aid and support for the defense of their revolutionary gains and the solution of tasks of economic and cultural construction confronting them. The treaty served as a firm foundation for friendship and cooperation between the Soviet and Chinese peoples and underlay many succeeding intergovernment and interdepartmental treaties and agreements.

"The Soviet Union is invariably pursuing a line aimed at the normalization of Soviet-Chinese relations and is consistently advancing initiatives in this direction. For instance, its proposals on the conclusion of a treaty on the non-use of force, a treaty on non-aggression, the conduct of talks and the signing of a joint declaration on the principles of mutual relations between the two states are well known. If these proposals and the ideas and principles contained in them are not realized, then it is due to one reason, Beijing's unconstructive approach to the task of normalizing relations between the USSR and the PRC. Guided by its nationalist interest, Beijing has not only reorientated its economic ties toward the capitalist countries but has also embarked on the road of forming political and even military blocs with the imperialist and reactionary forces on the basis of anti-Sovietism and emnity toward socialist forces. This is a dangerous and shortsighted policy. The course pursued by the present PRC leadership is, of course, an anomaly for countries which have chosen the socialist path of development. Like all anomalies, such a course does not have any prospects. The Soviet and Chinese peoples do not have any objective reasons to be alienated from one another; moreover, their long-term interests coincide. So no attempts by the enemies of Soviet-Chinese friendship to cancel out the historic past and everything positive that has been achieved over many years and to build a wall of enmity between the peoples of the Soviet Union and China will have the desired results.

"'We look to the future with optimism,' Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said, replying to questions by a PRAVDA correspondent. 'This optimism is well founded. We realize that the deliberate exacerbation of the international situation caused by U.S. imperialism is an expression of its dissatisfaction at the consolidation of the positions of socialism, the upsurge in the national liberation movement and the strengthening of forces favoring detente and peace. We know that the will of the peoples has beaten a path through all the obstacles to that positive trend in world affairs which is so well expressed in the word "detente." Such a policy has deep roots. It is supported by powerful forces and has every chance of remaining the leading trend in relations between states.'

"The Soviet Union has stated on more than one occasion its readiness to normalize relations with China on principles of peaceful coexistence and to develop good-neighborly relations between the USSR and the PRC. This principled and consistent course was confirmed at the 24th and 25th CPSU congresses, in numerous statements by Soviet leaders and a whole number of constructive proposals by the Soviet Union. However, Soviet-Chinese relations, like all state relations, need to be constructed specifically by both sides. It depends on the PRC leaders whether they will find in themselves the strength and courage to reject the wrong course of enmity against the Soviet people.

TSVETOV RAPS OHIRA'S DECISION ON SANCTIONS AGAINST USSR

OW131205 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 0830 GMT 12 Feb 80 OW

[By Tokyo correspondent Vladimir Tsvetov]

[Text] Prime Minister Ohira has approved Japan's economic sanctions against the USSR. His decision again shows the degree of subjugation Japan has fallen to in its military relations with the United States betraying the Japanese people's national interests.

Under U.S. pressure, Japan now refuses to provide bank loans for a series of Siberian projects agreed on at the eighth Soviet-Japanese economic talks in September last year. This refusal will result in a bigger blow to the Japanese economy than to the Soviet Union. SANKEI SHIMBUN, commenting on Japan's participation in the Siberian projects, wrote: "Siberia holds bright prospects for Japan in securing sources for energy and raw materials. Also, in expanding markets for our exports we should pay greater attention to cooperation with the Soviet Union."

As for the Soviet position in the field of economic cooperation with Japan, General Secretary Brezhnev stated in an interview with ASAHI SHIMBUN: "This cooperation is being resorted to only to help accelerate the development programs for Siberia and the Soviet Far East region. The Soviet Union has every capability to carry out the programs by itself."

Japanese business circles have a more straightforward assessment of the situation. Speeches and actions of many businessmen in Japan clearly indicate that they do not support the government's decision. When the president of the Soviet trade corporation--Dalintorg--visited Japan in early February, nearly 100 trade firms including Marubeni, Sumitomi Shoji and Nichimen asked for meetings with him, according to ASAHI SHIMBUN. ASAHI SHIMBUN added that the Soviet representative was tied down with visitors from 7 am until after midnight daily.

This correspondent visited a Toshiba plant in Numazu city on 6 February. During the visit, one of the supervisors at the plant, Isao Sekine, said: "Cooperation with the USSR is a basic part of company policy. We cannot afford to confine ourselves to the domestic market. With this grave recession hitting the Japanese economy, we are fortunate indeed to be getting Soviet orders. Our company is particularly enthusiastic about expanding cooperation with the Soviet Union." The situation at the plant supported Sekine's statement: Of the 450 sets of machine tools there, 80 were Soviet-made.

On 8 February, this correspondent visited Miyazu Seisakujo in Gumma Prefecture. During this visit, Yoshitaka Fukui, executive director of the firm, said: "It is a very good thing for both Japan and the Soviet Union to trade a large amount of their products. Our firm exports presses for auto bodies to the USSR, and has received fine Soviet-made machine tools in return. This kind of trade is very important for improving both nations' industrial technical standards."

Moreover, note also the moral consequences of the Japanese Government's decision to withhold credits for new Soviet-Japanese economic cooperation projects. As everyone knows, credibility is ar important factor in developing trade and economic interchange. To back out of an agreement that one has concluded and throw away one's reputation as a reliable trade partner is an easy thing to do, but it is extremely difficult to regain trust once it is lost.

JAPANESE APPROVAL OF U.S. RAPID DEPLOYMENT STRATEGY RAPPED

OW121722 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1400 GMT 12 Feb 80 OW

[Anatolyev commentary]

[Text] Japan's plan to participate in Washington's aggressive policy is borne out by remarks made by Prime Minister Ohira and Foreign Minister Okita at a recent session of the House of Representatives Budget Committee. Foreign Minister Okita said that prior consultations within the framework of the Japan-U.S. security treaty are not necessary for a mere movement of U.S. forces from Japan to other parts of the world, and Prime Minister Ohira said that the United States can send some of its armed forces to the Persian Gulf from any part of the world.

Observers appraise these remarks as statements manifesting Japan's approval of the U.S. plan to deploy U.S. Marines stationed on Okinawa within the framework of its rapid deployment strategy.

Japanese leaders are trying to give the impression that such a deployment of U.S. forces does not constitute a direct combat operation. But they must be well aware that the United States is plotting to carry out a direct armed aggression in the Persian Gulf area. In the final analysis, the deployment of U.S. forces to the Persian Gulf area is virtually a combat operation, and countries cooperating in this action, either directly or indirectly, are certainly collaborators in Washington's aggression.

NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN has evaluated Prime Minister Ohira's remarks as indicating the Japanese government's virtual consent to the U.S. strategy of using the U.S. military bases in Japan on a broader scale for the Pentagon's convenience. The Japanese government has thus made a new, big political concession to the United States. It is a deviation from the framework of the security treaty and cannot even be called a concession within the arrangements of the Japan-U.S. treaty.

Foreign Minister Okita has said that the situation in the Persian Gulf area does not threaten the security of Japan and the Far East. He himself has pointed out that Japan's own wish is aggressive in nature.

The Japanese Government seems to be hoping to maintain good relations with the countries victimized by U.S. aggression while at the same time agreeing to cooperate with the United States. But how can it make these two policies compatible with each other?

Mr Sunao Sonoda is scheduled to visit some Middle East nations soon as a government envoy. The purpose of his tour, no matter how hard Japan may try to conceal it, is to ask Iran and some Arab countries to maintain the present level of oil exports to Japan. It is not at all compatible to help the United States carry out aggression against some of the Persian Gulf Nations while talking with them about maintaining good relations as before. This, perhaps, is the reason government envoy Sonoda's trip is being postponed.

REPORTAGE ON SCHEDULED RIMPAC MANEUVERS

Vinogradov: 'Danger to Peace'

OW140337 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 0830 GMT 13 Feb 80 OW

[Vinogradov Commentary: "RIMPAC Joint Maneuver a Danger to the Cause of Peace"]

[Text] Eight antisubmarine patrol planes and two warships of the Japanese Self-Defense Forces [SDF]--the helicopter carrier Hiei and the missile ship Amatsukaze--will be participating in the RIMPAC maneuvers.

As everyone knows, RIMPAC 80--the Rim of the Pacific joint maneuver--will have warships of the United States, Canada, Australia and New Zealand taking part. However, the Hiei and the Amatsukaze are already conducting maneuvers with U.S. warships in the vicinity of Hawaii. Thus, the warships of the Japanese Maritime SDF will be conducting combat operations for about a month together with warships of NATO, the aggressive bloc, and ANZUS in waters thousands of miles from Japanese waters.

RIMPAC is a large-scale exercise and the Japanese Navy [kaigun] will be participating for the first time in such an exercise. Japan's decision to participate in RIMPAC was adopted late last year. As a result, hot debates have been going on in Japan over this issue. The government is persistently trying to justify this first military demonstration to be conducted jointly with NATO and ANZUS fleets.

Just before the Japan-U.S. joint exercise was began in the Hawaiian Islands, Tsunoda, director general of the Cabinet Legislation Bureau, in testifying before the House of Representatives Budget Committee, attempted to prove that Japan's participation in RIMPAC would not constitute a violation of the Japanese Constitution. However, Tsunoda's assertion was not at all logical. Since the Japanese Constitution prohibits collective defense, Tsunoda had to give assurances that the joint maneuver is not collective in nature and Japan's participation is based on an individual nations' rights to defense.

There is nothing new about these arguments by those who support Japan's participation in joint maneuvers with the United States and other countries.

Counterattacking this artifice in phraseology, the newspaper AKAHATA said: Such a random interpretation of the Constitution justifies the SDF's participation in all multinational military exercises, and it legalizes deployment of the SDF overseas. This undoubtedly is a blatant violation of the Constitution.

Professor Fukushima of Tokyo University holds a similar view, he wrote to ASAHI SHIMBUN: From the viewpoint of Japan's security itself, there is no need at all for Japan to conduct joint military exercises with members of ANZUS or NATO. Thus, the Japanese military and its supporters are dealing a serious blow to the constitution by sending warships and airplanes to places thousands of miles from Japan to participate in multinational military exercises.

Attacks have long been mounted against the peace constitution in Japan. A mighty armed force has been created in defiance of the Constitution. The Japanese military is now cherishing a new ambition to gain influence utilizing the broad oceans and enjoys U.S. support in this regard. And this support is by no means without a selfish motive. The United States intends to bind Japan more deeply in its military strategy by letting Japan bear part of the military expenditures. Therefore, it is not by mere accident that Democrats in Japan regard the dispatch of warships and airplanes to the central Pacific as a reply to the Pentagon's recent call on the Japanese military leadership to be ready to take action in the sealanes.

Asian countries are very apprehensive about Japan's participation in the joint maneuver, which is dangerous to the cause of peace in Asia, and heightening resistance is taking place against the ulterior schemes of the American and Japanese military brass.

Japanese Militarism Condemned

LD141018 Moscow TASS in English 0943 GMT 14 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Tokyo, February 14, TASS--The destroyer Hiei and the missile carrier Amatsukaze are now sailing in the Pacific, together with planes of the Japanese Naval Forces, ships and holding exercises in the area of the Hawaii Islands these days.

Ships and planes of the naval forces of the United States, Japan, Canada, Australia and New Zealand are now converging in the central part of the Pacific, where big naval exercises RIMPAC-80 will begin on February 26. For three weeks they will test co-operation in naval operations along Pacific sea communications. For the first time after the war, Japan's navy is taking part in joint exercises of members of the aggressive NATO and ANZUS blocs, whipped up by American imperialism.

The public of the country is anxiously watching the marked recent intensification of actions of the ruling quarters that seek to strengthen Japan's role in the system of the military alliance with the United States.

High-ranking military people and businessmen in Tokyo have of late been demanding one after another an increase in "defence" spending and an expansion of the sphere of operation of the Japanese armed forces. In defiance of the peaceable provisions of the Constitution, the leadership of the National Defence Agency is working out plans for sending Japanese soldiers beyond the boundaries of the country. They envisage, specifically, the holding of joint exercises with troops of the Seoul regime.

The dangerous designs of Japanese generals and politicians, who once again seek to put the military machinery at full speed, have nothing in common with the interests of the Japanese people. They threaten peace and security in the Far East. Progressive political and public organizations are now preparing for a new stage in the protest campaign against RIMPAC-80 and the course of the ruling quarters for militarisation of the country.

CONCERN OVER U.S.-KOREAN 'TEAM SPIRIT-80' EXERCISES NOTED

LD141020 Moscow TASS in English 0957 GMT 14 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Tokyo, February 14, TASS--Large-scale all-arms exercises of the Armed Forces of the United States and the Seoul regime code-named Team Spirit-80 are scheduled to be held in the south of the Korean Peninsula from March 1 to April 21 this year. This was officially announced today by a spokesman for the command of the U.S. troops in Seoul.

The exercises will be held with the participation of land forces, the airforce, the navy and the marines of the U.S. and the South Korean armies. Apart from the 38 thousand strong U.S. occupation corps deployed in the south of the Korean Peninsula, an artillery brigade will be lifted here from the Hawaiian Islands. Ships of the U.S. Seventh Fleet, planes of the U.S. Strategic and Tactical Airforce will be dispatched from U.S. bases in the Pacific and west coast of the USA and marines from Okinawa. The total number of servicemen who will participate in "Team Spirit-80" is more than 150 thousand.

According to a spokesman for the U.S. military command, trained in the course of the exercises will be the lifting, deployment and carrying combat operations by the U.S. Army in cooperation with the South Korean Armed Forces in the Korean Theatre in case of "emergency circumstances."

Pointing out the qualitatively new character of the Team Spirit-80 exercises, the local observers stress that they constitute a practical step in mastering U.S. plans of armed interference in the affairs of independent states of this and other areas of the world and are directly linked with preparations for putting into action the interventionist "rapid reaction strike corps."

BANDURA: U.S. 'PRESSURE' CAUSES JAPANESE POLICY CHANGES

LD121535 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Feb 80 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Correspondent Yu. Bandura dispatch under the rubric "International Notes": "Dangerous Metamorphoses"]

[Text] Tokyo--Changes, which at first glance seem strange, have been taking place in Japan recently. Quite recently the head of the Japanese Government for instance, publicly stated that he did not believe the Soviet Union to be an aggressive state and assessed it as "a country pursuing goals of a defensive nature" yet on 31 January he announced that he saw the USSR as "a potential threat to Japan." If you recall in the brief time between these two descriptions no events of any significance took place in Soviet-Japanese relations, the natural question arises: What is forcing the government leader to turn so imprudently from one position to a diametrically opposite one?

One more "transformation": the sphere of operation of the Japanese-U.S. "security treaty." So far it has been restricted to the Far East. Actually, the treaty's influence still only extends to this region but with an important amendment: The chief of the Japanese Foreign Ministry's Treaty and Law Administration proclaimed on 31 January that the Persian Gulf region was a "Far Eastern" region.

These metamorphoses are explained quite simply: The independence of Japanese diplomacy of which Tokyo is so fond of talking is beginning to show cracks under growing U.S. pressure.

As recently as 28 January U.S. Defense Secretary Brown stated that the U.S. Marines based on the Japanese Islands should become a "quick reaction corps" strike force designed for aggression against the west Asian states. From the legal viewpoint this should be agreed on beforehand with Tokyo: The U.S. Armed Forces stationed in Japan are here on the basis of the "security treaty" and formally cannot be used beyond the sphere of its operation.

But today Washington intends least of all to be mindful of legal "subtleties" of bilateral treaty relations. Nor is the U.S. administration worried by an alternative like Japan's possible unwilling involvement in some conflict situation to which U.S. imperial adventurism could lead. The Pentagon has already defined Japan's place in its world strategy. And Tokyo's official representatives--since they are not prepared to oppose diktat--will have to declare after the event that virtually the entire globe is the Far East.

This is by no means the sole example of U.S. actions with respect to Japan. It is will known, for instance, that Washington is demanding that its ally take part in the "boycott" of the Moscow Olympics. It should be noted that the White House's desire to turn the Olympics into a cold war arena enjoys no popularity either among Japan's sporting circles nor among its broad public. But here and there voices of agreement are beginning to be heard among Japan's ruling circles. Is it any wonder? As YOMIURI reported on 1 February, quoting the country's ruling circles, Washington has threatened, in the event of disobedience, to "punish" Japan by restricting Japanese imports to the United States.

Arm-twisting diplomacy is now becoming the most important instrument of the White House's policy with respect to its Far Eastern "partner." Washington is demanding that Tokyo halt credits for the implementation of Soviet-Japanese economic cooperation projects and is forcing Japan to prepare for a naval blockade of Far Eastern straits.... All this attests again that by "the free world" whose defense allegedly concerns the United States today, Washington understands only "Pax Americana" or "peace American style."

VDOVIN: SINO-JAPANESE MILITARY RAPPROCHEMENT INCREASING

LD121035 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Feb 80 p 6 LD

[Yu. Vdovin dispatch: "Two On an Escalator"]

[Excerpt] Tokyo, February--Some 15 Japanese military delegations have visited China in 2 years--frpm April 1977, when these trips began, through April 1979. Their members say little about their visits, but, to judge from press reports, a wide range of issues--ranging from arms deliveries to joint actions by the two countries' armed forces--is discussed at the talks and meetings which they have in Beijing. The magazine (KHOSEKI) recently gave an account of some of these talks.

The first thing of interest to the Chinese military, the journal points out, is data on the Soviet Armed Forces, on Japan's tactical and strategic concepts in the sphere of military action against the USSR and the coordination of Japan's military efforts with the United States and South Korea. Thus in Beijing, for example, the delegation of the "Society for the Study of Naval Might," in which both former military men and those on active service actively cooperate, was asked above all to deliver a cycle of lectures on the Soviet Navy, which "is of the greatest interest to China." The lectures evidently proved so "pithy" that a meeting with Chen Xilian, who was commander of Beijing Military District at the time, was immediately organized for the delegation. At the meeting, so the journal writes, "agreement was reached on mutual cooperation and on strengthening and improving the Japanese and Chinese navies."

K. Mitsuoka, former general of Japanese Ground Forces, whom one newspaper has nicknamed "officer of China's operational staff" for his frequent visits to Beijing, reported that in his talks with the Chinese military he pointed to weak--from his viewpoint--spots in the Chinese People's Liberation Army and made recommendations on its reorganization and on the deployment of 20 divisions on the border with Mongolia.

Such stories, (KHOSEKI) writes, are surprisingly reminiscent of the times of the rebirth of the Japanese Armed Forces, which was carried out under the direction of American advisers, with the difference that the Japanese themselves are now playing the role of advisers.

China is increasingly insistently seeking deliveries of Japanese weapons, in the opinion of (KHOSEKI). This is one of the directions hidden from the outside world in which Japanese-Chinese military cooperation is making rapid progress. The first secret talks on this topic were held back in 1975, when a Chinese delegation visited Japan to familiarize itself with the machine-building industry. It passed on to leading Japanese arms-manufacturing companies a list containing various kinds of missiles, tanks, fire delivery control systems, troop control systems and so forth. The talks were later continued by delegations of former Japanese military men and representatives of major industrial firms visiting China.

In seeking imports of Japanese weapons Beijing gambles chiefly on the Mitsubishi concern, with which China has concluded a long-term technical cooperation treaty. Mitsubishi is called "Japan's arsenal." Beijing also shows great interest in the products of firms such as Shin Meiwa, Kawasaki and Ishikawa Jima Harima. The journal does not cite specific data but points out that a big step forward has already been taken in Japanese-China deals in the weapons sphere.

It is hardly worth repeating that Sino-Japanese rapprochement has an anti-Soviet thrust. [paragraph continues]

Apart from this, its initiators also have other common goals. The "sphere of Japanese-Chinese mutual prosperity" is gradually acquiring real shape.

This really worries Asian countries, and not them alone. An ever increasing number of military specialists in Europe, according to (KHOSEKI), are warning of the dangerous consequences which could result from a "Beijing-Tokyo axis." Even in the United States itself, the article states, there are growing fears in connection with the Japanese-Chinese rapprochement and the "creation of a great new East Asian sphere of mutual prosperity."

In its desire for military cooperation with Beijing Japan today resembles a car without brakes or a carriage with a driver, (KHOSEKI) writes. Should it, the journal asks, seek rapprochement with Beijing out of calculations that, in the opinion of business circles, "in the eighties China will be the only big market," or proceeding from the premise that, as the military department believes, "sooner or later China will become a mighty power, and therefore it is better to treat it as an ally than as an enemy"?

Japan, however, should not forget the lessons of history. In the past, the journal (KHOSEKI) recalls, it began a war against China on the pretext of defense against the USSR. It is well known how that ended.

CPSU SENDS MESSAGE TO JAPANESE SOCIALIST PARTY CONGRESS

LD071158 Moscow TASS in English 1125 GMT 7 Feb 80 LD

["Message of CPSU Central Committee to Congress of Socialist Party of Japan--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, February 7, TASS--The CPSU Central Committee sent a message of greetings to delegates of the 44th congress and members of the Socialist Party of Japan.

In the recent years, the progressive peaceful forces of the world scored important successes in the struggle for the relaxation of tensions, for the consolidation of universal peace and security of peoples, the message says. U.S. imperialism, its allies now make new attempts to change the correlation of forces in the international arena in their favour, to bring the world back to the times of the cold war. We cannot but see that the forces of reaction are rearing their heads also in Japan, that the calls for the country's development along the road of militarism sound ever louder. Your country is being involved in the implementation of dangerous designs of external imperialist and hegemonistic forces.

"The implementation of agreement between our parties on further development of their relations in the interests of joint struggle against imperialism, for peace, democracy and social progress, for friendship and cooperation between the Soviet and Japanese peoples becomes particularly topical in this situation," the message says.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON GROMYKO'S VISIT TO INDIA

Meeting With Leaders

LD131636 Moscow TASS in English 1618 GMT 13 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Delhi, February 13, TASS--Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR Andrey Gromyko today continued his talks with Indian leaders.

Andrey Gromyko had a meeting with the Vice-President of the Republic of India Mohammad Hidayatullah and had a friendly conversation with him.

Andrey Gromyko continued his talks with the Indian Foreign Minister V.P. Narasimha Rao during which views were exchanged on a number of international questions. The ministers discussed the situation in the Near and Middle East, in South and Southeast Asia and in the Far East. Some questions of bilateral relations between the Soviet Union and India were also discussed. During their meeting in the afternoon the ministers completed the study of questions that were discussed at the talks.

Also today wreaths were laid to the places of cremation of Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru.

Gromyko: Talks 'Very Useful'

LD131850 Moscow TASS in English 1840 GMT 13 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Delhi, February 13, TASS--The USSR and India reaffirmed their determination to develop and deepen bilateral relations. They reaffirmed their political course towards struggle for peace and for relaxation of international tension. This was stated today by Andrey Gromyko, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR. Speaking at a dinner given in honour of Narasimha Rao, Indian minister of external affairs, he expressed satisfaction with the Soviet-Indian talks that took place in Delhi and described them as "very useful".

Andrey Gromyko stated further: "The question of relations between Afghanistan and Pakistan was one of the questions on which there was an exchange of views during our conversations here in Delhi, the capital of India. And it is understandable why. We have grounds to express satisfaction with the exchange of views on this question. I would like to express briefly the Soviet Union's opinion of Pakistan's policy. It would seem that this state should live in peace and friendship with neighbouring countries. [as received] The more so as both neighbouring Afghanistan and India repeatedly expressed their desire to maintain good relations with Pakistan.

As is well known in the Soviet Union, and not only in our country, the leadership of new Afghanistan comes out for normalisation, for maintenance of goodneighbourly relations with Pakistan, for the border between the two states to be a border of peace, friendship and cooperation. Unfortunately, and this is known to the whole world, Pakistan does not reply to this with reciprocity, at least in deeds. Were it not so, there would have been no intrusion from the territory of Pakistan into Afghanistan to fight against its state system. It is not difficult to see even from aside that India's proposals to Pakistan are not meeting with a positive response either.

As to the Soviet Union it is known in Pakistan that on the part of the Soviet Union there was and is readiness to develop relations with it in the political, trade, economic and other fields provided Pakistan also strives for this and adheres to a course of peace and relaxation of international tension. Here too we did not meet in reply with a readiness to work in this direction. [as received] So the leadership of Pakistan has succeeded, though to a very varying degree, in spoiling its relations simultaneously with several states. We do not think that this is a wise policy. The Soviet Union believes that if Pakistan wants to live in peace and friendship with Afghanistan, it should stop the intrusion from its territory into the territory of Afghanistan and that this cessation should be effective and guaranteed.

We saw once again that these are possibilities to develop goodneighbourly relations between Pakistan and India which strives for that, about which the leadership of India also told us during our visit to Delhi. Let Pakistan and its leadership consider which line of policy is best for it--the line of peace and goodneighbourliness or the line of tension and enmity with neighbouring states. I would like to express hope that Pakistan will take in matters of international politics the position of peace and friendship with other states and first of all with its neighbours.

In conclusion I would like to say that on behalf of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and the Soviet Government the Prime Minister of India Mrs Indira Gandhi is invited to pay an official friendly visit to the Soviet Union.

An invitation to pay an official visit to the USSR has also been made to Mr Narasimha Rao, Indian minister of external affairs."

[Moscow TASS in English at 1824 GMT on 13 February adds the following passage: "In a reply speech at the dinner, P.V. Narasimha Rao, Indian minister of external affairs, pointed out that he fully solidarizes with the opinion that Indian-Soviet friendship is based on mutual striving of the sides to further strengthen and develop it in the interests of the Indian and Soviet peoples, in the interests of peace and stability in Asia. The minister stated that the Indian people highly appreciates the time-tested traditional friendship between the two countries, friendship which grows stronger from year to year and yields increasingly rich fruits.

["On the Indian side the dinner was attended by ministers, by other officials and public figures of India."]

Final Gromyko, Gandhi Meeting

LD140559 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0545 GMT 14 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Delhi, 14 February, TASS--The final meeting between Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs, and Indira Gandhi, prime minister of the Republic of India, took place in Delhi today. During a warm and friendly conversation between Andrey Gromyko and Indira Gandhi discussion was completed on questions of bilateral relations between the USSR and India, as well as certain topical problems of world politics.

Departure for Home

LD140637 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0628 GMT 14 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Delhi, 14 February, TASS--Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs, who has been in Delhi at the invitation of the Government of the Republic of India on an official friendly visit, left for home today.

At the airport he was seen off by P.V. Narasimha Rao, Indian minister of external affairs, and other officials.

Indian Coverage

For reportage of the visit to India by USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko, see the South Asia section of the 13 and 14 February Middle East & North Africa DAILY REPORT.

INDIAN PRESIDENT SPEAKS ON NEW GOVERNMENT'S PROGRAM

LD131201 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Feb 80 p 5 LD

[Correspondent V. Shurygin dispatch: "Government Program"]

[Text] Delhi, 8 February--The first session of the Indian Parliament following the early parliamentary elections has completed its work here. It was devoted mainly to discussion of the program of the new government headed by the Indian National Congress Party leader Indira Gandhi.

The program's main provisions were set forth in the speech by Indian President Neelam Sanjiva Reddy at a joint session of both houses. It pointed out that in the immediate future the government's efforts would be directed toward stabilizing prices, curbing inflation and insuring law and order in the country. Strict measures against speculators, black market dealers and other antisocial elements are planned for this purpose.

The ruling party confirmed its adherence to the principles of planning the country's economic development as the main means of economic recovery. The new government promised to consistently implement the 20-point program of socioeconomic measures. It envisages measures such as the fairer redistribution of land, the allocation of housing plots to agricultural workers, the abolition of debt bondage and others.

In the industrial sphere the Indian Government considers its main task to be increasing output by means of the more efficient utilization of production capacities and the improvement of management, primarily in state enterprises.

The president's speech devoted attention to the instability of the political situation in the northeast states of India where antinational forces are posing a threat to the country's security.

The government declared its determination to consistently pursue nonalinement and develop relations of friendship and cooperation with all countries, its neighbors above all. India's relations with the Soviet Union, the program points out, are based on an unfailing friendship which is expressed in the mutual understanding and trust between the two countries.

During the discussion of questions of India's foreign policy at the contemporary stage many parliamentary deputies made a sharp protest over the steps, dangerous to the cause of peace, being undertaken by the United States in direct proximity to Indian borders--the buildup of the American military presence in the Indian Ocean, arms deliveries to Pakistan, assistance in modernizing China's armed forces and so forth.

Commenting on the results of the completed parliamentary session political commentators here note at the same time that a negative factor for the new government's activity lies in the fact that the ruling party heads the governments in only 3 of the 22 states. Moreover it does not yet have the majority of seats in the upper chamber of the Indian Parliament.

AFGHAN AGRICULTURE MINISTRY OUTLINES SPRING SOWING PLANS

LD131401 Moscow TASS in English 1305 GMT 13 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Kabul, February 13, TASS--Spring sowing of seeds has begun in southern regions of Afghanistan. In the Kandagar Province the first 3,000 jeribs of land have been sown with wheat (one jerib equals 0.2 hectare).

The Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform has elaborated a programme for the holding of spring sowing of this year. It provides for a rational utilization of the state-owned agricultural machinery for tilling the lands of the cooperatives, creation of mechanized agricultural stations, provision of the best seeds to the state farms and cooperatives. Within the framework of this programme, the state will open for the farmers lines of banking credits, give them agricultural implements, fertilizers and provide assistance in the marketing of their produce.

AFGHAN DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER MEETS TRIBAL LEADERS

LD131400 Moscow TASS in English 1305 GMT 13 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Kabul, February 13, TASS--U.S. imperialism and its flunkeys continue plotting against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, Assadollah Sarwari, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and deputy prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, said here at a meeting with leaders of tribes living in the Balkh Province. He urged the country's population to act in a united front against Afghanistan's enemies.

The participants in the meeting, the Kabul NEW TIMES newspaper states, express complete support for the April revolution and for the policy conducted by the leadership of the country headed by General Secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council and the Prime Minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Babrak Karmal.

IZVESTIYA: AFGHANS VOW TO DEFEND APRIL REVOLUTION

LD131519 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Feb 80 Morning Editon p 5 LD

[Special correspondents V. Kassis, K. Rashidov "Reportage From Afghanistan: The Caravans' New Path"]

[Text] Kabul--The shot sounded quiet in the wide plain, like a shot from a child's toy gun. A youth, not much more than an adolescent, about 15, approached the tent where we were, holding a rifle under his arm butt first, in token of friendship. In his left hand he held a dead mynah bird, flocks of which have already started to trace their spring migration routes in the sky. Our hospitable host, an elder of the small (Radzhabkhan) Pushtun tribe, which is wintering in Paktia Province, looked at the lad not without pride and said:

"A real Pushtun has to be an excellent shot." Then, after a short silence, he added:

"What else? For centuries our people's entire life has been such that if we had not learned to defend ourselves, enemies would have wiped us off the face of our native land long ago."

Courage, ability and endurance are essential qualities for men in the Pushtun tribes, absorbed, as the saying goes, with their mother's milk. On visits to nomad camps we often saw by the pillow of a newborn boy the first gift from his father or relatives--a well cleaned carbine, but in the tents and mud huts we also saw the tribesmen's other constant companions: terrible poverty, backwardness, disease, illiteracy and hunger, this despite the fact that according to statistics more than 70 percent of the total number of sheep in the country are in the hands of nomadic tribes.

"In their hands, yes, but who they belong to is another question," the elder explains.

In the social sphere the nomads are as little uniform as other strata of the Afghan population. They have their rich men who "trek" not far from their own herds of many thousands of animals in luxury cars and who spend the winter in cities in private residence. Livestock are often the property of rich citizens who rent them out. In both cases the people who graze the sheep, horses and camels, who suffer extreme cold, privations and bad weather, are poor people whose difficult lot is that of external wanderers whose steps measure out countless kilometers of caravan routes and paths. We were told that in spring the tribes travel up to 1,000 km, crossing to their traditional pastures over 1.5-2 months.

"Sometimes time seems to have stood still for our nomads," says one of the shepherds, a middle-aged man in poor but neat traditional Pushtun dress.

"Although we know very well," he went on, "what the 20th century is, the century whose voice we hear over the transistor radio."

There are those among the Pushtun tribesmen who because of illiteracy, innate prejudices, religious fanaticism and other reasons cannot even imagine another life. When subjected to hostile propaganda, they even come out against the people's power, which has been making efforts since the 1978 April revolution in Afghanistan to extend democratic transformations to the tribal community, to all strata of society.

"By no means the smallest role here is played by the reactionary section of tribal leaders, the well-to-do classes and rich men, guided and bribed by the experience and generous hand of the U.S. and Chinese special services," Fayz Mohammad, Afghan minister of border and tribal affairs, told us, having kindly invited us on one of his official trips to regions bordering on Pakistan.

Looking thoughtfully out of the window at the expanses stretching out below the aircraft's wing, he spoke of the needs and aspirations of ordinary nomads and of their joyless, difficult life. Fayz Mohammad has not been a minister for long, but everything indicates that this man from a Pushtun background is an educated person. He is well aware of the situation and is striving for the speediest implementation of the decisions of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] on the revolutionary restructuring of society.

"Our party and government," he said, "have a deep respect for national, religious and tribal traditions and customs. This was stated quite definitely by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of Afghanistan, in a recent address to the people on radio and television. We are now striving to arrange our work in such a way as to insure that the words of the people's power, its position and the measures being implemented in the interests of the vast majority of members of Pushtun tribes, nomads and peasants meet with an eager response and support at local level in all corners of the country."

Among the priority tasks put forward immediately after the April revolution, alongside land reform, was the problem of the Afghan nomads. There are about 3 million of them in the country, or nearly one-fifth of the entire population. Most of the nomads are Pushtus, although there are also representatives of other peoples and nationalities living in Afghanistan among them.

"Our problems," (Gafar Khan), a well-known Rushtun leader, noted during a conversation, "are largely identical with the tasks facing the entire country. They include the struggle against poverty, disease, illiteracy and economic backwardness. They include the struggle against those who try to prevent the people from building a new life and who cling to the long outdated past."

Speaking of the revolution's enemies, our interlocutors--whether they were statesmen or ordinary nomads--expressed one and the same idea: There are not so very many of these renegades and it would not even be worth mentioning them were it not for the flagrant interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs by imperialist and reactionary circles, those perfidious enemies of the April revolution.

They are speculating particularly shamelessly and nastily on people's national and religious feelings. The Pushtun tribes have been chosen as the latest target for ideological subversion. Of course, this is no accident. The organizers of the anti-Afghan provocation dream of seeing strong, armed Pushtun tribes among the obedient, mercenary executors of their will. It will remain a dream, (Gafar Khan) told us. Our enemies' plans are doomed to failure.

"We have come out resolutely in defense of the April revolution and will defend it against all encroachments. We have a loyal and tested friend in that struggle--the Soviet people, who came to our assistance again at a difficult moment. We believe in freedom, happiness and our motherland's independence. We will defend the motherland in the struggle against the forces of reaction and counterrevolution!"

AFGHAN REBEL GROUPS DENOUNCED AS 'IMPIOUS', 'HAS-BEENS'

LD131043 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow SOTSIALISTCHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian on 9 February 1980 publishes on page 3 a 1,700-word article by Yu. Tyssovskiy under the headline "An Alliance of 'Has-Beens'". Tyssovskiy notes attempts to undermine the Afghan people's unity by an "alliance of impious people and has-beens operating mainly from the territory of neighboring Pakistan," whose organizations describe themselves as "Islamic" in order to enlist the support of "Arab capitals where reactionary regimes rule" as well as of Washington and Beijing. Stating that the "has-beens entrenched in Peshawar" are united only by "hatred of the people's system in Afghanistan," he goes on to describe individual leaders of the various Afghan emigre groups who "form the backbone of the terrorist Basmak detachments" making raids on Afghanistan.

PAKISTAN ARMS POLICIES ASSAILED IN LIGHT OF ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

LD140907 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Feb 80 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[M. Rostarchuk "International Notes": "The Fetters of Militarism"]

[Text] The militarist plans to rearm the army foisted on Pakistan by Washington are causing growing and justifiable concern among that country's broad public, not only because of the foreign policy complications with which they are fraught. The financial burden of hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of U.S. military supplies "on credit" and the burden of the provocative support for Afghan counterrevolutionaries entrenched on Pakistani territory, in addition to its costly nuclear plans, could prove catastrophic for Pakistani's economy, already in dire straits.

Indeed, according to a report in the Pakistan TIMES the other day, Pakistan's foreign debts total the enormous sum of $7.3 billion, of which $2 billion is owed to the United States, more than $2.5 billion to Japan and West European governments, and around $500 million to the socialist countries. At the end of the first quarter of the current year Pakistan has to pay almost $1 billion interest on its long and short-term credits!

In fact, the country is already on the verge of economic disaster, the Islamabad newspaper MUSLIM states. As THE TIMES OF INDIA pointed out, it was only a last-minute (December 1979) IMF loan of a further $143 million worth of credits which saved the country from the immediate prospect of total bankruptcy. Nonetheless, the present disastrous state of Pakistan's economy comes as no surprise to economists, since more than half its GNP comes from services rather than from production. This alone, observers point out, is sufficient to explain the constantly rising inflation.

The rate of the rupee inside and outside the country has not corresponded for some time. The balance between supply and demand has been seriously upset in every sphere of the country's economy. In other words, Pakistan has long been "living beyond its means," but in addition to essential food grain and oil it continues to import arms and luxury goods. (The country's trade deficit will total around $2.6 billion in the current fiscal year).

To be fair, it should be pointed out that Pakistan's economy has long been burdened with the dead weight of millions of dollars' worth of debts resulting from generous U.S. military "aid" on credit, which began in 1959 with the signing of the U.S.-Pakistan "mutual defense" agreement and continued during the years Pakistan spent in the aggressive CENTO and SEATO military blocs. This is the payoff for the militarists proclivities of the country's previous military leaders.

But, as we see, Pakistan's present military leadership has not learned the lessons of the past very well. Brushing aside like a pesky fly the crippling burden of debts already being borne by the country, they welcomed to Islamabad with open arms Z. Brzezinski, the U.S. President's adviser for national security affairs, who brought with him a plan of military support for Pakistan totalling $400 million--a "loan" for which the Pakistani people have no need whatever, since nobody is threatening them. Brzezinski let it be known that this new credit is "just the beginning" if Islamabad continues to play its appointed role of puppet in the Pentagon's sinister plans aimed against the peoples of South and west Asia.

Meanwhile Pakistan's industry and agriculture continues to stagnate. Political instability, strikes and disturbances among national minorities have resulted in a sharp drop in labor productivity in industrial production. Local businessmen prefer to withdraw their capital, swell their factories and plants and transfer the money abroad. The so-called "green revolution" has played into the hands of the rural wealthy and landowners, causing wholesale ruin among the peasantry. Agriculture is suffering not only because it lacks protection from flooding, drought, soil salinization and an acute shortage of seed for sowing grain crops, fertilizer and machinery, but also because it is still in the grip of semifeudal production relations and is run by the means and methods of the Middle Ages. As a result the majority of the population is undernourished.

Characteristically, Pakistan's main export in recent years has been...people. More than one half the country's trade deficit this year will be offset by money sent in foreign currency by the legions of Pakistani workers who have left to take up jobs in Arab oil-producing countries.

Observers particularly stress the fact that during the 2.5 years' rule of Gen Mohammed Ziaul Haq's military junta the country's already far from flourishing economic position has deteriorated sharply. The military rulers lost no time in running up new debts and increasing Pakistan's dependence on imports. The main cause of the marked economic slump, as the Hong Kong magazine ASIA WEEK points out, is that under the present military regime spending on defense and the military and bureaucratic apparatus has been increasing by 20 percent a year. In 1979 alone $1.1 billion was allocated for the armed forces and $225 million for the bureaucratic apparatus.

Islamabad's "prestigious" nuclear program, whose ultimate aim is to create its own nuclear bomb, has placed a further exceptionally heavy burden on the economy. Well-informed circles, ASIA WEEK reports, reckon that a total of at least $2 billion has already been spent on this.

You do not have to be an expert to see that such massive nonproductive expenditure is obviously beyond the means of an economically underdeveloped country like Pakistan and is prompted merely by its present leadership's overambitiousness.

But, as we can see, it is this very ambitiousness which is pushing Islamabad onto an extremely dangerous path, by following which it hopes to remedy the country's dire economic plight. Gen Ziaul Haq's military junta has decided to stake all on the ultra-revolutionary forces within the country and to embark on a course of open anti-Sovietism in the international arena in order to delay repayment of its massive foreign debt and to receive substanital financial aid from the United States, other states "friendly" to it, and also Saudi Arabia and China. After all, only by becoming a most active instrument of anti-Soviet policy in the region, the Indian news agency PRESS ASIA INTERNATIONAL stresses, can Islamabad count on aid from the West and China.

This course rashly chosen by Pakistan's leaders is wrong and dangerous. As events in southern Asia in the last decade show, it is fraught with direct consequences, especially for Pakistan itself.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON HENG SAMRIN VISIT TO USSR

Heng Samrin: Solidarity, Cooperation

LD131327 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Feb 80 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Visit Continues"]

[Text] The USSR-Kampuchea Friendship Society is doing much to develop friendship and mutual understanding between the public in the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of Kampuchea. On 6 February a delegation of the Kampuchea National United Front for National Salvation [KNUFNS] and the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea headed by Heng Samrin, president of the KNUFNS Central Committee and president of the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea, met with society activists in Moscow.

The guests were greeted warmly by representatives of the Soviet public, who stressed the desire of members of the society, like all Soviet people, to strengthen friendship and proletarian solidarity with the Kampuchean people and give them all-round assistance in the restoration of the economy and the establishment of a peaceful life in the country.

Heng Samrin spoke at the meeting.

During our stay in the Soviet Union, he said, we have become convinced that relations of solidarity between the two countries' peoples have become even stronger and even more sincere. We have had the opportunity also to see for ourselves that Soviet people have a very deep feeling of proletarian internationalism with respect to the Kampuchean people and are prepared to give our country all-round assistance. As Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has stated, the Soviet people will always be on the side of the Kampuchean people's just cause.

In Moscow, the guest went on, we have signed important documents. I am confident that these documents will help to strengthen cooperation between our countries and the cause of our people's prosperity.

Permit me on behalf of the delegation and on behalf of the Kampuchean people to express deep feelings of love and friendship toward the Soviet people.

Heng Samrin expressed confidence that the relations of solidarity between Kampuchea and the Soviet Union will strengthen and develop in the interests of both our peoples.

On the same day the delegation visited the V.I. Lenin Kolkhoz, near Moscow. The guests inspected the farm and talked with its leaders and specialists.

Indestructible friendship and international solidarity link the Kampuchean and Soviet peoples, the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the USSR. The Kampuchean delegation's visit to the Soviet Union will be an important contribution to the development of fraternal relations between the two countries. This was stated by Kampuchean Foreign Minister Hun Sen at a press conference for Soviet and foreign journalists on 6 February.

Delegation's Departure

LD121400 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 12 Feb 80 LD

[Text] The official friendly visit to our country by the delegation of the Kampuchea National United Front for National Salvation and the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Council, led by Heng Samrin, chairman of the front's Central Committee and chairman of the Kampuchean people's Revolutionary Council, has ended.

Today the delegation left the Soviet Union. It was in our country at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers.

Korovikov on Visit

LD100936 Moscow TASS in English 0800 GMT 10 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, February 10, TASS--This week Moscow entertained distinguished guests from Kampuchea. The envoys of free and renovated Kampuchea, led by Heng Samrin, chairman of the Central Committee of the United Front for National Salvation and chairman of the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea, held fruitful talks with a Soviet delegation led by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

A wide range of problems of cooperation in the political, economic, scientific, technical and cultural fields were discussed and appropriate agreements signed, PRAVDA's commentator Valentin Korovikov writes.

International problems also figured prominently at the talks. It is well-known what lies have been piled up by imperialist and Beijing propaganda around Kampuchea, about its relations with Vietnam and other neighbouring countries. Crocodile tears were shed and tons of paper covered with writing. But real help and literally salvation from genocide came to the much-suffering people of Kampuchea from the countries of the socialist community, the Soviet Union.

Heng Samrin said that his government seeks peace and cooperation on a long-term basis with countries in Southeast Asia and that it is prepared to begin talks on a peaceful solution of disputed issues.

Kampuchea, which has lived through great ordeals, calls for peace in Southeast Asia where Washington and Beijing are now trying to fan up hostility and commit open acts of aggression.

During the visit of the Kampuchean delegation the Soviet side fully supported these intentions and expressed again its desire to overcome tension which clouds international relations and to continue the policy of detente.

Joint Statement

LD131353 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Feb 80 pp 1-2 LD

[Text of "Soviet-Kampuchean Statement"]

[Text] A delegation of the Kampuchea National United Front for National Salvation [KNUFNS] and the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Council [KPRC] headed by Heng Samrin, president of the KNUFNS Central Committee and president of the KPRC, paid an official friendly visit to the Soviet Union 3 through 11 February, 1980, at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Soviet Government.

The visit by the representatives of the People's Republic of Kampuchea to the Soviet Union was an important stage in strengthening the fraternal friendship between the Soviet and Kampuchean peoples and in consolidating and developing Soviet-Kampuchean relations.

The negotiations and talks between the Soviet and Kampuchean leaders passed in an atmosphere of cordiality, comradely frankness and mutual understanding. Both sides noted the full unity of views on all the issues discussed.

I.

There was an exchange of opinions on a wide range of questions of Soviet-Kampuchean relations.

The Soviet side warmly hailed the historic victory of Kampuchea's revolutionary-patriotic forces in January, 1979. It was pointed out that the overthrow of the antipopular, tyrannical regime in Kampuchea created real conditions for the country's advance along the path of democracy and social progress. A high assessment was made of the first successes achieved by the KPRC and the Kampuchean people in the struggle to liquidate the grave consequences of the dictatorial clique's rule in the country, to rebuild the devastated national economy and to revive the political, social and cultural life of Kampuchean society.

The Soviet people fully support the Kampuchean people's efforts to build a peaceful, independent, free, democratic, nonalined Kampuchea traveling the path toward socialism and intend to continue giving support to the friendly Kampuchean people in the struggle against the intrigues of imperialism, Beijing hegemonism and international reaction. The peace-loving foreign policy of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, which is winning increasingly broad international recognition, was noted with satisfaction.

The Kampuchean delegation was informed about progress in fulfilling the 25th CPSU Congress decisions, about the Soviet people's achievements in communist building and about the foreign policy activities of the CPSU and the Soviet state aimed at consolidating peace and the people's security.

The delegation of the People's Republic of Kampuchea reported on the practical steps of the KNUFNS Central Committee and the KPRC in implementing the planned program for the ravaged country's reconstruction and political, social and economic transformations and on the Kampuchean people's efforts to defend the gains of people's power and frustrate the intrigues of imperialism and international reaction. The Kampuchean side warmly hails the great victories of worldwide-historic significance achieved by the Soviet people under the wide leadership of the Communist Party--the tested Marxist-Leninist vanguard of the Soviet working class--in building a society of developed socialism and creating the material and technical base of Communism. [paragraph continues]

The great successes in fulfilling the 10th 5-Year Plan and the program of further struggle for peace and international cooperation and for the people's freedom and independence adopted by the 25th CPSU Congress are still further strengthening the might and enhancing still further in the international arena the role and authority of the Soviet Union, which is a strong bulwark of peace and social progress and the reliable mainstay of the national liberation struggle of peoples throughout the world. Mankind estimates at its true worth this contribution of the land of the soviets. The People's Republic of Kampuchea fully supports the Soviet Union's foreign policy, imbued with revolutionariness, humanity and proletarian internationalism, and wishes the Soviet people still greater successes in their creative work for the good of the motherland and in preserving peace and security throughout the world.

The delegation of the People's Republic of Kampuchea expressed sincere gratitude to the Soviet Union for its tremendous and disinterested support and aid to the Kampuchean people in rebuilding the country, normalizing the life of the population and combating the dark designs of international reaction. The Kampuchean side is convinced that this support and substantial aid will continue to be given. For their part the Kampuchean people, being forever the Soviet people's loyal brother, will do everything in their power for the steady development of the friendship and combat solidarity between the two countries' peoples.

The participants in the talks unanimously noted that qualitative new favorable possibilities for developing and strengthening the relations of fraternal friendship and fruitful cooperation between the two countries were created as a result of the victory of Kampuchea's revolutionary-patriotic forces and the formation of the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

The successful development of Soviet-Kampuchean relations reflects the commonality of interests and the adherence of the two countries' peoples to the ideals of the struggle against imperialism, hegemonism, reaction and colonialism and for peace, security and social progress.

Both delegations expressed mutual interest in further broadening and deepening bilateral cooperation in diverse spheres of the economy, technology, science and culture. The Soviet Union, responding to the Kampuchean side's wishes, expressed readiness to give the People's Republic of Kampuchea assistance and aid in rebuilding and developing diverse sectors of the national economy.

Agreements on economic and technical cooperation, on the supply of goods from the USSR to the People's Republic of Kampuchea in 1980 and on cultural and scientific cooperation, a trade agreement and also other agreements in the sphere of trade and economic ties were signed between the USSR and the People's Republic of Kampuchea during the visit. Agreement was reached on expanding contacts between state and public organizations for purposes of exchanging work experience and more profound familiarization with the life, work and culture of the two countries' peoples.

II.

During the discussion of international issues special attention was devoted to problems of the Asian Continent. The sides confirmed their mutual resolve to help consolidate peace and security in Asia on the basis of the joint efforts of the states of that continent. Relations among states must develop on the principles of the right of every people independently to choose its own social and political system, renunciation of the use or threat of force, respect for sovereignty and inviolability of borders, noninterference in internal affairs and cooperation in diverse spheres on the basis of equality and mutual advantage. Both delegations condemned Maoism's great-power hegemonist ideology and policy as profoundly hostile to Marxism-Leninism, the interests of socialism and the cause of peace and the people's liberation.
[paragraph continues]

At the same time they advocated the normalization of interstate relations with the PRC based on the principles of peaceful coexistence.

The Soviet Union and the People's Republic of Kampuchea express serious concern in connection with the tenseness of the situation in Southeast Asia created by China's new military preparations and threats in collusion with American imperialism against the independence and sovereignty of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV] and the Lao People's Democratic Republic. They decisively condemn these acts and demand an immediate end to them.

Full solidarity with the heroic Vietnamese people, who courageously repulsed the recent Chinese aggression, and consistent support for the SRV's efforts to further insure its country's security and to help preserve peace and tranquillity in Southeast Asia were unanimously confirmed.

The participants in the talks declared that the Chinese leadership's expansionist hegemonist policy in Southeast Asia aimed at maintaining tension there and setting certain states against others runs counter to the national interests of the peoples of Southeast Asia and contradicts the efforts of the countries of that region to establish and develop relations of good neighborliness and cooperation.

The inadmissibility of using the territories of other states in Southeast Asia for interference in internal affairs and subversive actions against the People's Republic of Kampuchea was also emphasized.

Showing profound interest in insuring peace and stability in Southeast Asia, the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of Kampuchea hail the steps aimed at seeking dependable ways to create an atmosphere of mutual understanding and good neighborliness in that region. In this spirit they warmly hail the constructive proposals of the conference of foreign ministers of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, the SRV and the Lao People's Democratic Republic held in Phnom Penh on 5 January and consider them important initiatives. The strengthening of fraternal friendship, unity and solidarity between the peoples of Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos was noted with satisfaction, and a high assessment was made of the peace, friendship and cooperation treaty between the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the SRV signed in February 1979.

Both sides emphasized that the positive changes in Kampuchea, which led to the overthrow of the pro-Beijing dictatorial regime, and the KPRC's peace-loving foreign policy course open up new prospects for a radical improvement in the situation in Southeast Asia. The People's Republic of Kampuchea confirmed its readiness to establish and develop friendly relations and cooperation with all countries, primarily with the states of Southeast Asia, on the principles of mutual respect for independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and political system, renunciation of the use or threat of force with respect to each other, noninterference in each other's internal affairs and settlement of disputes by means of negotiation, and confirmed its readiness to discuss and sign on a bilateral basis with other countries of Southeast Asia a treaty renouncing aggression and to discuss with them the question of creating in Southeast Asia a zone of peace, independence, freedom, neutrality, stability and prosperity.

The participants in the talks reaffirm that the KPRC is Kampuchea's sole legitimate government which deals with all its internal and international issues. The Soviet delegation voiced full support for the efforts of the People's Republic of Kampuchea aimed to insure that its representatives take their rightful place in the United Nations and other international organizations.

The USSR and the People's Republic of Kampuchea condemned the provocative clamor raised by forces hostile to the Kampuchean people under the pretext of seeking ways to settle the "Kampuchean problem" invented by them. The changes which have taken place in Kampuchea are irreversible and any maneuvers aimed at interfering in its internal affairs, including attempts to use the United Nations to this end, are doomed to failure.

The unseemly designs of some circles in the West to exploit the question of rendering food aid to the Kampuchean population to interfere in the internal affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea were also condemned. The Kampuchean side reaffirmed its position, which is that it welcomes any aid which a particular country or organization may wish to give the People's Republic of Kampuchea for humanitarian reasons and without any political conditions.

III.

The participants in the talks registered with satisfaction the full coincidence of the positions of the USSR and People's Republic of Kampuchea on the most important international problems and affirmed their unvarying adherence to the cause of the struggle to consolidate peace and the peoples' security, to develop further the process of the relaxation of international tension, to supplement it with military detente and to extend it to all parts of the world.

The People's Republic of Kampuchea welcomes the peace-loving initiatives advanced in the speech delivered on 6 October, 1979, in Berlin by L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the practical steps being undertaken by the Soviet Union in this connection, aimed at consolidating international security and reducing the threat of the outbreak of war in Europe and throughout the world.

The USSR and the People's Republic of Kampuchea resolutely condemned the course adopted by the leading circles of the United States and several other NATO countries--a course hostile to the cause of detente, a course toward boosting the arms race and leading to the danger of war. The Kampuchean side shares the views and assessments set forth in L. I. Brezhnev's replies to the PRAVDA correspondent on 13 January. The two sides voiced deep concern at the NATO decision to deploy new U.S. medium-range nuclear-missile weapons on the territory of some West European countries and stressed the dangerous nature of the consequences of this decision for the cause of peace and the peoples' security.

The mutual determination to seek the speediest conclusion of a world treaty on the nonuse of force in international relations, which would be an important step toward easing the threat of war and creating favorable conditions for advancing toward universal and complete disarmament, including nuclear disarmament, was stated.

The Soviet Union and the People's Republic of Kampuchea are convinced that the limitation and halting of the arms race and the implementation of effective disarmament measures represent the most urgent task facing the world's peoples. They voiced the hope that the entry into force of the SALT II treaty will open the way to the further limitation and reduction of armaments and will promote movement on other salients of military detente.

The USSR and the People's Republic of Kampuchea favor the conclusion of an international convention on strengthening security guarantees for nonnuclear states and the attainment of agreement on the nondeployment of nuclear weapons on the territory of those states where no such weapons exist at present. [paragraph continues]

The sides declared their support for the idea of creating nuclear-free zones in various parts of the world, regarding them as one measure for reinforcing the nuclear weapons nonproliferation regime and regional military detente, and for reducing the threat of nuclear war.

The two sides' adherence to the aims and principles of the United Nations was confirmed, and they emphasized their readiness to promote the consistent implementation of these aims and principles and to make efforts to further enhance the United Nations' effectiveness in maintaining world peace, strengthening the peoples' security and developing international cooperation on the basis of the strict observance of the UN Charter.

The Soviet Union and the People's Republic of Kampuchea resolutely condemn the policy of hegemonism in whatever forms it manifests itself as incompatible with the fundamental principles of the UN Charter and with the task of preserving peace and strengthening international security, and they emphasize the importance of the decision "On the Inadmissibility of the Policy of Hegemonism in International Affairs" adopted by the 34th UN General Assembly Session on the Soviet Union's initiative.

Both sides voiced grave concern at the dangerous development of the situation in the Near East, stated their firm support for the Arab peoples who reject separate deals and called for an all-embracing and just settlement in the Near East which must stipulate the complete withdrawal of Israeli troops from all Arab territories occupied in 1967 and the implementation of the legitimate national rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to self-determination and to the creation of their own independent state, and also safeguard the right of all states of this region to an independent and secure existence and development.

The participants in the talks favor the Indian Ocean's transformation into a zone of peace in accordance with the aspirations of the peoples of this region. They condemn the escalation of the U.S. military presence in the Indian Ocean, the buildup of U.S. military potential here, despite the protests of the international public and in violation of the UN resolution, and the expansion of the military base on Diego Garcia which has become the main U.S. military strongpoint in the central Indian Ocean. The sides note the importance of galvanizing the efforts of all peace-loving states in the struggle to liquidate foreign military bases and to limit and subsequently reduce military activity in the Indian Ocean.

The Soviet Union and the People's Republic of Kampuchea declare their solidarity with the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan which is upholding the gains of the April revolution and defending its sovereignty and independence. The sides demand the immediate cessation of the aggressive actions unleashed by imperialism and its accomplices against revolutionary Afghanistan, which are an attempt to exploit events in this country with a view to blocking international efforts to reduce the danger of war, to strengthen peace and to curb the arms race, that is, to block that in which all mankind is vitally interested.

The USSR and the People's Republic of Kampuchea resolutely condemn U.S. actions against the revolutionary people of Iran, the blockade threats and the dispatch of a U.S. naval detachment to Iranian shores.

The two sides resolutely support the African people's struggle for freedom and independence and the total liquidation of colonialist and racist regimes.

It was noted that the nonalinement movement is an important factor in the struggle for the peoples' freedom and independence and against imperialism, colonialism and racism. [paragraph continues]

This is confirmed by the successful results of the sixth conference of heads of state and government of the nonalined countries in Havana. The Soviet and Kampuchean delegations express the confidence that the nonalined movement will continue to use its great political weight in the interests of peace and international security.

The participants in the talks favor the restructuring of international economic relations on a just and equitable basis and state their intention to continue their efforts to liquidate all forms of colonial and neocolonial exploitation, to safeguard the sovereignty of all countries over their own natural resources, to eliminate any artificial barriers and discrimination in world trade and to remove all manifestations of inequality and diktat in international economic relations. The sides deem it impermissible to use economic aid, including aid through international channels, as a means of exerting political pressure and as an instrument for undermining states' independence and sovereignty.

The two sides noted that the talks which took place and the Soviet-Kampuchean documents signed make a great contribution to the further development and strengthening of the fraternal friendship, solidarity and broad cooperation between the two countries.

Heng Samrin expressed wholehearted thanks to the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Soviet Government for the warm and hospitable reception accorded him and those accompanying him during their stay in the Soviet Union.

On behalf of the Kampuchean leadership Heng Samrin conveyed to Comrades L.I. Brezhnev, A.N. Kosygin and the other leaders of the CPSU and Soviet Government an invitation to pay official friendly visits to the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

The invitations were accepted with thanks.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev, Heng Samrin.

Moscow, 5 February 1980.

HOLBROOKE, LONG VISIT TO THAILAND CITED

LD131315 Moscow TASS in English 1224 GMT 13 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Bangkok, February 13, TASS--U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs Richard Holbrooke and Commander of the U.S. Forces in the Pacific Admiral Robert Long have opened today their four-day visit to Thailand. In the course of the visit the American representatives will meet with Thailand's political and military leaders. R. Holbrooke and R. Long arrived here from Singapore where they attended the three-day meeting of U.S. ambassadors in Southeast Asia, which discussed plans for intensifying U.S. political and military activity in the countries of the Pacific and Indian Oceans. According to the U.S. assistant secretary of state, America has ended the period of inaction and intends to be an Asian-Pacific power.

Admiral Long specified what this intention in concrete terms is. The commander of all U.S. forces in the area from the west coast of America to the east coast of Africa told a meeting in Singapore that at present the U.S. naval force in the region is being reorganized and a quest is being conducted for ensuring long-term U.S. presence on the routes of delivery of Middle East oil. After Thailand the U.S. representatives are to go to Malaysia, Indonesia, and the Philippines.

AUSTRALIA CHANGES POSITION ON GRAIN SALES TO USSR

LD131622 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 13 Feb 80 LD

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Georgiy Dzherkvelov and Aleksey Sokolov]

[Text] The following AFP report from Canberra says that the Australian Government has decided to review its position regarding deliveries of grain and other goods to the Soviet Union.

As you no doubt have heard, at the beginning of January the Australian Government announced, under U.S. pressure, that it was introducing restrictions on trade with the Soviet Union, and now the Australian position has changed. This was announced by Anthony, deputy prime minister of Australia. He emphasized that the introduction of an embargo would have no effect, since the Soviet Union could easily find other supplies.

In turn, Nixon, Australian minister of primary industry, pointed out in a statement for the press that permits issued earlier for selling grain to the Soviet Union remain valid.

GROMYKO SENDS CABLE TO NEW SRV FOREIGN MINISTER

LD131315 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Feb 80 p 4 LD

[Text] To Nguyen Co Thach, Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV] foreign minister

Dear Comrade Nguyen Co Thach!

Accept cordial congratulations on your appointment to the post of foreign minister and wishes for great success in implementing the foreign policy course of the SRV and further enhancing its prestige in the international arena.

I express the confidence that the close cooperation and collaboration between our countries will continue to develop in the joint struggle for the triumph of peace, democracy and social progress and against the aggressive plans of imperialism and hegemonism.

[Signed] A. Gromyko

TANJUG CITED: TITO'S CONDITION 'VERY GRAVE'

LD141356 Moscow TASS in English 1342 GMT 14 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade, February 14, TASS--As reported by TANJUG agency, the health of the Yugoslav President Josip Broz Tito was critical during the past night. The concilium of medics resorted to intensive treatment measures which brought about a certain improvement, but the state of President Tito's health remains very grave.

RETIRED YUGOSLAV GENERAL DIES IN BELGRADE

LD131509 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 10 Feb 80 p 3 LD

[Text] Belgrade, 9 February, TASS--Retired Army General I. Gosnjak, a prominent Yugoslav military leader and former state secretary for national defense, has died here at the age of 70. The obituary which has been published notes I. Gosnjak's great services in the Yugoslav people's liberation war against the Hitlerite invaders.

FRG INSTITUTE FORSEES 'STAGNATION' IN GDR-USSR TRADE

LD131550 Hamburg DPA in German 0002 GMT 13 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Berlin--The German Institute for Economic Research (DIW) does not rate highly the chances for further growth in GDR-Soviet trade. In its weekly report the institute reckons that as a result of increasing raw materials costs the GDR will find it harder to pay for them, while the USSR "will clearly not be able or willing" to expand its raw materials' deliveries to the GDR. For the first time in the history of their trade Soviet energy deliveries will stagnate.

The GDR's biggest ever deficit with the USSR came to almost 3 billion valuta marks in 1977. Its trade deficit of 7.7 billion valuta marks with the USSR, accumulated between 1975 and 1979, equals 40 percent of the value of its 1979 exports. According to the DIW, the GDR's exports failed to cover about 10 percent of its imports in the current 5-year plan. This means the USSR financed the GDR's extra burdens through credits. Before 1975 the two countries' trade--averaged over several years--had been in balance. Engineering products predominate in the GDR's exports to the Soviet Union. Their proportion in overall exports, already very high at 55 percent in the sixties, was risen to 70 percent in the past few years. The GDR tried to absorb the higher cost of raw materials' imports with more machine exports.

The DIW believes that the plans for the years ahead confirm its analysis. A trade turnover of 48 billion transferable rubles has been agreed for the 1981-1985 period. Compared to the previous 5-year plan, this means an overall increase of 27 percent. In terms of this year's planned trade of 9 billion transferable rubles, this figure really represents a yearly average increase of 2.2 percent. The previously-noted "trend of lossening ties" between the two economies is not necessarily negative for the GDR because a stronger regional diversification would reduce the Soviet Union's dominance as the GDR's trade parnter--but only if the USSR were to reduce its machine deliveries. Then the GDR would enjoy greater freedom to import from technologically more advanced countries. The DIW does not however consider the "trend and conditions of a progressive loosening process" to be favorable to the GDR at present. Because important raw materials deliveries from the Soviet Union have leveled out and as a result of the tight currency situation can at best be replaced on a limited scale only from Western countries, the potential for future production and/or growth would be adversely affected.

ROMANIAN DEPUTY PREMIER VIEWS ECONOMIC TIES WITH USSR

LD130957 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Feb 80 p 4 LD

[Unnamed PRAVDA correspondent interview with Cornel Burtica, member of the RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee and Romanian deputy prime minister; "Developing Cooperation"--first paragraph is PRAVDA introduction]

[Text] The 32d anniversary of the first Soviet-Romanian treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance, which laid firm foundations for the constant development of equitable and mutually advantageous relations between the two states and peoples, falls on 4 February. Cornel Burtica, member of the RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee, Romanian deputy prime minister and chairman of the Romanian part of the Soviet-Romanian intergovernmental commission for economic, scientific and technical cooperation, describes economic cooperation and trade exchange between our two countries in an interview with a PRAVDA correspondent.

Bucharest--Within the framework of the general policy of developing relations with the countries of the whole world, C. Burtica noted, Romania puts in first place the expansion of multilateral mutual relations with the socialist states. The constant consolidation of Romanian-Soviet friendship and our all-round cooperation occupies a central place in Romania's state policy and is a component of the international activity of our party and government in developing relations of fraternal cooperation with all socialist countries.

Signed on 4 February 1948, the first treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between Romania and the Soviet Union was a political act which had a most positive effect on the consistent expansion of bilateral relations. The traditions of this friendship are rooted in the historical past. They were born of the struggle of our peoples' progressive forces for the ideals of freedom and progress and have been cemented forever by the blood of Soviet and Romanian servicemen jointly shed in the antifascist war. Continuing these traditions, under new conditions now that the working people have assumed power in Romania under the communists' leadership, the concluded treaty elevated Soviet-Romanian relations to a qualitatively higher level.

Cooperation between our countries is built upon the principles of national independence and sovereignty, equal rights and noninterference in each other's internal affairs, mutual advantage and comradely mutual assistance. It is based on powerful stimuli like the commonality of our social system, goals and ideology. Using the favorable framework opened up by the treaty which had its natural continuation in the 1970 treaty, this cooperation, to our mutual satisfaction, is in the process of constant expansion and intensification in the most diverse spheres--political, economic and scientific and technical and also in the sphere of international life.

Regular contacts and meetings between N. Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP and president of Romania, and L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, which on each occasion lend new impetus to the development of friendly cooperation, are making a decisive contribution to this fruitful development.

Confirming the assessment which the communists, like all Romanian people, give of this cooperation, Comrade N. Ceausescu in his report at the 12th RCP Congress said: "We put first and foremost the consolidation of relations with the neighboring socialist countries and we are fully and firmly determined to continue to do everything for the expansion of good-neighborly relations, relations of cooperation and solidarity with these states. In this connection I should like to note the special significance which we attach to relations with our great neighbor--the Soviet Union--and with the CPSU."

Trade exchange and economic cooperation have always held an important place in Romanian-Soviet relations. The successes achieved by the two countries in developing modern industry and in stepping up their economic potential have created preconditions for bilateral trade to expand with every passing year, taking in an increasingly broad range of physical assets. Notable in this respect is the fact that in the period 1950 through 1980 the volume of trade between the two countries will have increased over 10 and a half times. This year, according to the protocol which has been signed, trade turnover totalling R2.4 billion is planned. The Soviet Union, which now accounts for about one-sixth of the total volume of Romania's foreign trade, acts as our country's main trading partner.

The constant expansion of trade exchange is accompanied by profound qualitative changes in the structure of bilateral trade ties in the direction of constant growth in reciprocal deliveries of the proportion of highly processed goods, particularly in machine building. In 1960 this exchange of machinery and equipment was about 15 percent while in 1980 it will reach approximately 40 percent.

Romania now exports to the USSR various machine tools, electric motors and other electrical engineering output, manufacturing equipment for metallurgy, the chemical and petrochemical industry, equipment for geological prospecting and oil extraction, bearings, tractors and agricultural machinery, railroad rolling stock and river and seagoing ships. In turn the Soviet Union delivers to Romania large consignments of machine tools, forging and pressing mechanisms, power, metallurgical, mining and hoisting and transportation equipment, excavators and road construction machinery, equipment for light industry, various agricultural machines, ships and so forth. Alongside the increase in deliveries of output of the processing industry an important part in Romanian-Soviet exchanges continues to be played by deliveries of raw materials and other feedstock [bazovyye produkty] which help to satisfy the two countries' requirements. Deliveries of consumer goods to both countries are also expanding steadily.

In the past decade the panorama of Romanian-Soviet economic relations has become ever more diverse thanks to the development of new forms of cooperation and production sharing and specialization in spheres of important significance to both countries.

Various sectorial ministries of our countries are developing action for production sharing and specialization in the manufacture of tractors and other arable farming machinery, ships and ship equipment, equipment for nuclear power stations, various types of machine tools, chemical output, medical supplies, petrochemical and petroleum refining products and the pulp and paper industry.

In accordance with the statement signed by the leaders of our parties and states in Bucharest in November 1976, C. Burtica continued, steps were taken to expand Soviet-Romanian trade for the period of the present 5-year plan. The results of the past 4 years of this 5-year plan and the provisions of the protocol on trade turnover for 1980 make it possible to expect that the volume of deliveries totalling R9 billion as envisaged by the long-term 1976-1980 agreement will be not only fulfilled but surpassed.

The working organs of the Romanian-Soviet intergovernmental commission for economic, scientific and technical cooperation are now elaborating new agreements for production sharing and specialization in the manufacture of electrical engineering equipment, machine tools, automation apparatus and means, metallurgical and mining equipment, ships and ship equipment, tractors and agricultural machinery, chemical products and so forth. On the basis of the avenues defined by the 1976 agreement, the commission is now elaborating a long-term program for economic cooperation between Romania and the USSR for the period up to 1990 which is designed to insure the further substantial expansion of production sharing and specialization and a considerable increase in their share in our economic ties as a whole.

The 12th RCP Congress recently approved directives for the plan for Romania's socioeconomic development for 1981 through 1985 and the long-term directions of this development up to the year 1990.

In fulfilling this program along its main avenue, Romania intends to take an active and effective part in the international division of labor and in increasingly extensive production sharing.

We attach exceptional importance to the development of production sharing and specialization with the Soviet Union in all spheres, believing that these forms of cooperation should make an even weightier contribution to bilateral trade exchanges and to insuring steady long-term commodity exchange. In our view the two countries' present economic potential, like prospects for development in the future, opens up an opportunity for insuring that in the next 5-year plan reciprocal deliveries of goods on the basis of production sharing and specialization efforts amount to at least 40-45 percent of the total volume of Romanian-Soviet trade exchange.

As one of the countries which took part in CEMA's creation, Romania is making an active contribution to cooperation and the improvement of the activity of CEMA on the basis of the principle of equality and mutual advantage and with a view to the increasingly effective promotion of the development of each member country. The participation of Romania and the Soviet Union in cooperation on a multilateral basis within the CEMA framework helps also to increase trade exchange and production sharing between our two countries. The fact that Romania and the USSR are taking part in the long-term targeted cooperation programs adopted at CEMA sessions exerts a positive influence of this kind, for instance.

The further improvement of Romanian-Soviet cooperation in the economy as in all spheres of public life undoubtedly fully accords with the interests of the two countries and is at the same time a considerable contribution to the consolidation of the unity and solidarity of the socialist countries and to the cause of peace, progress and mutual understanding throughout the world.

BAYBAKOV MEETS WITH CSSR PLANNING CHIEF

LD131321 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Feb 80 p 4 LD

[Text] TASS--On 6 February N.K. Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan, received V. Hula, deputy premier of the CSSR and chairman of the CSSR State Planning Commission, and had a talk with him on questions of the long-term program for the development of specialization and co-production between the USSR and the CSSR through 1990.

NATO EXCERCISES IN NORWAY IMPLICIT THREAT TO USSR

LD140022 Moscow TASS in English 2055 GMT 13 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, February 13, TASS--TASS commentator Yuriy Dashkov writes:

According to reports from Oslo, the armed forces of NATO are to hold exercises codenamed Anorak Express in the territory of northern Norway from February 28 to March 27. The aim of the exercises is to practice methods of landing troops on the coast of Norway and cooperation between the units of the amphibious force and Norwegian troops. The exercises will involve about 20,000 officers and men of seven NATO countries--the USA, Canada, Britain, the FRG, Italy, the Netherlands, and Norway, including NATO's mobile units intended for a quick lift to this or that "conflict area". Thus, in the course of almost a whole month, a 20,000-strong army of NATO will brandish weapons in direct proximity to the borders of the country neighbouring on Norway--the Soviet Union.

The exercises Anorak Express are another undisguised attempt by the Pentagon to exert pressure on its West European allies and to shift on to them responsibility for the breach of peace and tranquility in that part of Europe and to set them at loggerheads with the Soviet Union.

U.S. generals show a special interest in Norway, since it is an important part of the northern flank of NATO and has a land border with the Soviet Union.

The Norwegian Government is known to have repeatedly stated that it would not allow stationing of foreign military bases in the country's territory in peace time. The Pentagon strategists make constant efforts to change the basic policy of the Norwegian Government. And those efforts were partially crowned with success.

In Norway there have already been set up several installations which are being used for the military and reconnaissance purposes of the U.S. army. At present the Pentagon generals, as the U.S. press wrote, are seeking the establishment in Norway of an electronic surveillance system for the gathering of intelligence data on the USSR. And, finally, U.S.-Norwegian talks are under way on stationing in Norwegian territory U.S. armaments enough to equip a 8,000-strong U.S. Armed Forces brigade which the Pentagon is planning to airlift to Norway "in the event of a crisis situation."

Big exercises of NATO armed forces in Norway's territory, which are reported today, are another attempt by Washington to attach that country as well as other West European allies closer to its military strategy aimed at aggravating the political climate in Europe and frustrating the Helsinki accords.

GENSCHER, APEL TALK OF NATO SOLIDARITY OPPOSES FRG INTERESTS

DW141058 Moscow in German to Germany 1741 GMT 13 Feb 80 DW

[Valentin Zakharov commentary: "Firm Partnership Between Bonn and the United States]

[Text] Esteemed ladies and gentlemen, the experience of the past several weeks and days shows and has confirmed once again what has been common knowledge for quite some time. That is, there are specific interests of the Federal Republic, special European interests, which are independent of and which are not derived from so-called NATO solidarity, interests with which the Carter docrine not only is not in keeping but with which it clearly contradicts.

Bonn circles also find that the U.S. President is fanning the present international tensions with calls for a boycott, ultimatums and threats of military punishment. In view of this fact it is strange that, though this is not the policy of the Bonn cabinet, many leading politicians in this cabinet and in the Bundestag parties increasingly become entangled in the snares of the Carter doctrine.

Thus, Defense Minister Apel demanded at the defense policy meeting in Munich the other day that the Carter policy be supported by military, diplomatic and economic measures. Foreign Minister Genscher, in a statement Sunday on cooperation with the United States, also demanded partnership between Europe and the United States. These demands by the two Bonn ministers document the fact that Bonn, as the main executor of Washington, wants to be the pillar of the Carter doctrine in Western Europe.

Foreign Minister Genscher seems to feel that he is holding an outstanding position in the NATO boat at the side of the American helmsman. With a threatening undertone he said in his statement on cooperation with the United States that no West European can evade responsibility or readiness to assume extra burdens. So the FRG foreign minister wants to force other NATO states as well to submit to the Caudine forks of the Carter doctrine.

This raises the question: With what objective in mind? The FRG foreign minister stresses in his statement first of all that it is the goal of the Federal Government jointly with its West European allies to bring about the withdrawal of the Soviet troops in Afghanistan. This clearly shows that Mr Genscher is interfering in the internal affairs of Afghanistan and in Soviet-Afghan relations. Could such an interference be in keeping with the interests of the Federal Republic of Germany?

The FRG foreign minister further declares as a goal of Bonn policy to guarantee the freedom and security of Europe in firm partnership with the United States also in the future. The fact that Bonn makes itself the guarantor of Europe's security brings up the question: How do they propose to do that? The dangers of a conflict do not emerge from the developments in Afghanistan, as officially stressed in Paris, but from the fact that the Americans have decided to station Pershing missiles in Western Europe. These samples from the statement by the Bonn foreign minister on cooperation with the United States alone make it plain how far away he is from the goal of mitigating international tensions, especially in Europe. Mr Genscher seems to be deaf, for example, to calls of the French statesmen to strive for cooperation rather than for confrontation, as well as to the demand of a majority of the FRG people for an improvement of relations with the East.

BRITISH WARSHIPS OFF CYPRUS DESPITE PUBLIC PROTESTS

LD141005 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Feb 80 p 5 LD

[Correspondent V. Drobkov dispatch: "Cleopatra Off Cypriot Coast"]

[Text] Athens, 7 February--Three British frigates--the Cleopatra, the Amazon and the Avenger--have dropped anchor off the Cypriot coast. They are near the British base of Akrotiri, where a public demonstration--the biggest in the history of the island republic--was held to demand the removal of foreign troops and bases from Cypriot territory. In this way London is demonstrating, as it were, its attitude toward the Cypriots' desire to be rid of the foreign military presence. The republic's government and parliament have repeatedly declared that they advocate the demilitarization of Cyprus. These demands are supported by broad sections of the island's population and by progressive forces of both Greek and Turkish Cypriots. However, the bases' British bosses argue differently, and now British warships have come to Cyprus' shores.

U.S. CLAIMS OF USSR TROOPS NEAR IRAN TERMED 'DISHONORABLE'

LD131339 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Feb 80 p 4 LD

[TASS political observer S. Kulik "rejoiner": "Political Dishonorableness"]

[Text] To please President Carter who has begun his new election campaign under the banner of anti-Sovietism, the American mass information media or, to put it more accurately, mass information media, are putting into general circulation one anti-Soviet falsehood after another. Thus, Washington POST correspondent Don Oberdorfer, citing U.S. State Department sources, concocted a slanderous article for his paper, in which readers were notified of "unusual maneuvers and the activation of Soviet troops to the north of the Iranian border" which are allegedly taking place. Starting from this fiction, D. Oberdorfer proceeds to take the fantasy still further. "It is not ruled out," he writes in particular, "that these maneuvers could have been undertaken either to exert political pressure on Iran or to prepare for a Soviet invasion of that country."

What then, apart from a deliberate wish to misinform the Western reader and to try to discredit the Soviet Union's policy in relation to its southern neighbors, was driving the Washington POST correspondent's pen? Beyond all doubt, it was the desire to conceal the aggressive policy of the United States.

At the present time the sovereign and independent state of Iran virtually finds itself in a state of blockade, imposed by U.S. Armed Forces on direct orders from the White House. The sinister nature of the demonstrations of American military strength is totally obvious if the officially proclaimed aims of U.S. policy in relation to Iran are taken into account.

Under these conditions Washington's propaganda stunts can be described quite unambiguously. It is a matter of elementary political dishonorableness.

PRAVDA CITES KHOMEYNI, CHAMRAN, BANI-SADR ON U.S.

LD131639 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Feb 80 p 6 LD

[TASS report: "Celebrating First Anniversary"]

[Text] Tehran, 11 February--A mass demonstration involving 2 million people was held in Tehran today to mark the first anniversary of the Iranian revolution as a result of which the shah's pro-American regime was overthrown and the Islamic Republic of Iran proclaimed.

The Ayatollah Khomeyni has sent a message to the people. The Iranian revolution, the message says, "liberated the country from the oppression of the world's diabolic forces headed by the United States." It brought the country freedom and independence. The Iranian people, Khomeyni stressed, must continue their resolute struggle until achieving their country's total liberation from political, economic, military and cultural dependence on the United States.

The Ayatollah Khomeyni also voiced solidarity with the struggle of the Lebanese people and Palestinian Arab people against Israel, which has always been a base for the United States.

Iranian Defense Minister M. Chamran stated in an interview with the newspaper KEYHAN that "the Iranian people are now fighting their biggest battle against U.S. imperialism."

The United States, the minister said, is threatening the Islamic revolution from several directions at once. It planned to attack Iran from its bases in Saudi Arabia, Turkey and Bahrain. However, Washington must realize that the U.S. "commandos" will have to act against the entire Iranian people and their multimillion strong army which will come to the defense of the revolution.

The United States, M. Chamran continued, nurtured plans to use the Israeli Army against Iran but these attempts are doomed to fail. Still less will Washington achieve the implementation of its goals by bombing the oil fields, industrial centers or the city of Qom.

The United States, the minister said, is trying to put economic pressure on Iran and split the ranks of the Iranian revolutionaries and is provoking reprisals and clashes in Kordestan, Baluchestan, Tabriz and other regions.

In an interview with the PARS agency Iranian President Bani-Sadr sharply criticized the activity of the students who are continuing to hold the U.S. Embassy. He said that they are acting from the position of "a government within a government." As president, Bani-Sadr stated, I call on the students to end their arbitrary actions.

A spokesman for the students--"the followers of Imam Khomeyni's course"--stated here that they and President Bani-Sadr differ in their opinions regarding the solution of the problem of the U.S. hostages who, the students have frequently stressed, can only be released if the former shah is returned to Iran to stand trial. We believe that the Iranian people will decide for themselves which of us is right, the spokesman noted.

He also announced that the students who seized the U.S. Embassy have a special mandate from Ayatollah Khomeyni, the leader of the Islamic revolution in Iran, to continue holding the U.S. hostages. At a press conference in Tehran the students stated that they intend to continue to publish documents exposing the counterrevolutionary forces despite the fact that the authorities have banned them from speaking on radio and television (the decision regarding the ban was taken by President Bani-Sadr). They called on Bani-Sadr to firmly follow the Ayatollah Khomeyni's course.

IRANIAN LEADERS CITED ON ELECTIONS, SHAH

LD131638 Moscow TASS in English 1623 GMT 13 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Tehran, February 13, TASS--Ayatollah Khomeyni has addressed the people in connection with the forthcoming parliamentary elections in the country. He called on Iranians to strengthen national unity and declared for the nomination as candidates for election to parliament true patriots who recognize the Islamic Republic and the Constitution.

After a joint meeting here of the Islamic Revolutionary Council and the government, President Bani-Sadr of Iran told newsmen that by decision of the council parliamentary elections will be held not on March 7, as it was previously announced, but on March 14. The dateline for the nomination of candidates has been extended to February 21. The president noted that the Islamic Revolutionary Council would discharge its functions till the convocation of parliament.

The president said that Iran would never cease its struggle for the extradition of the former shah and not allow the release of hostages without the extradition of the shah. For us bringing back the shah is a strategic task and we will press for this always, Bani-Sadr said.

The setting up of the international commission to investigate the crimes of the former shah is a component part of the process directed at the release of the American hostages, a FRANCE PRESS correspondent was told by Iran's Foreign Minister S. Gotbzadeh. But our main terms for their release remain in force, and that is extradition of the overthrown shah and the return to Iran of the wealth plundered by him. He said that competent Iranian bodies were now preparing documents testifying to the shah's criminal activities and that these documents would be sent to the Panamanian authorities.

'SWAP DEAL' FOR AFGHANISTAN, MIDDLE EAST PROPOSED TO SYRIA

Karachi MORNING NEWS in English 5 Feb 80 p.1 WA

[Text] Beirut, Feb 4--The Soviet Union told Syria today it would withdraw its troops from Afghanistan if the Palestinians could return to their homeland, and Israel gave Jerusalem back to the Arabs and the Golan Heights to Syria, according to Beirut weekly AL-USBU' AL-'ARABI.

Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko reportedly gave details of this "swap deal" to Syrian President Hafiz al Asad in Damascus last week.--DPA

PRAVDA SEES ISRAEL FANNING 'WAR HYSTERA' OVER LEBANON

LD140845 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Feb 80 p 5 LD

[Correspondent K. Geyvandov dispatch: "Lebanon: Tense Atmosphere"]

[Text] Beirut, 10 February--Recently not a day has gone by without bellicose statements from Tel Aviv--statements whose implications are pretty simple to decipher: The aggressor is rattling the saber and fueling an atmosphere of war hysteria over Lebanon. Thus Israeli Defense Minister Weizman has gone so far as to claim that Syria and the Soviet Union intend...to unlease war on the country's northern (?!) borderday.The day before Israeli Premier Begin mentioned some kind of new "threat" supposedly hanging over the Lebanese Christians.

The Arab countries' press, recalling that each Israeli aggression against the Arabs has started with slanderous propaganda preparations of precisely this kind, is expressing the fear that the Israeli military has not only not abandoned its plans for again perpetrating overt intervention against Lebanon, but may begin another war in the Near East. Attention is also drawn here to the unsavory role of the U.S. imperialists, who are inciting Tel Aviv to new military adventures under the cover of the anti-Soviet and anti-Afghan campaign they have unleashed. Thus in a statement published the prominent Lebanese politican 'Asim Qanswah accused the U.S. ambassador in Beirut of this.

Evidence that the misgivings of the Arab public and press have every foundation is provided by the Israeli military's unceasing provocations in South Lebanon. The almost daily artillery and missle bombardments of South Lebanese areas are accompanied by raids on Lebanese territory by Israeli Army units--a fact also confirmed by representatives of the UN interim forces there. Tel Aviv's warships, with helicopter support, are continuing their intensive patrolling of the Lebanese coast, while aircraft are regularly overflying Beirut and southern regions of the country.

U.S. FRENCH MILITARY ASSISTANCE FOR TUNISIA REPORTED

LD131241 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Feb 80 p 5 LD

[Correspondent report: "Direct Interference"]

[Text] Paris--The first three U.S. military transport airplanes carrying weapons and military equipment have landed at Tunis airport, L'HUMANITE reports. The White House decided to expedite this delivery after disturbances broke out in souther Tunisia.

LE MONDE points out that the United States intends to send 40 M-113 armored personnel carriers to Tunisia. For its part France has put at the disposal of the Tunisian Government helicopters and Transall military transport aircraft which are being serviced by French crews.

POPULAR PALESTINIAN FRONT'S HABASH PRAISES USSR SUPPORT

LD131850 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 13 Feb 80 LD

[Text] On the 8th of this month a delegation from the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine [PFLP] led by George Habash, secretary general of the front, met Soviet reporters in the USSR. Our correspondent asked George Habash to talk about his visit and about Soviet-Palestinian relations. [begin recording]

This visit is taking place at the invitation of our dear comrades in the solidarity committee. The aim of this visit is to discuss jointly the imperialist plans in the Palestinian arena and in the Arab arena in general. Luckily this visit falls at a time when imperialism is trying to distort the truth of the attitude of the Soviet Union toward the events of Afghanistan. We would like to express to the peoples of the Soviet Union our appreciation and evaluation of the principled stand adopted by the Soviet Union toward the Afghan revolution. Our arrival at this time has given us the opportunity to express the sentiments of appreciation and pride with regard to this stand. I would be grateful if you would convey, through your media which you represent, the fact that the PFLP forces and the Palestinian people appreciate the sacrifices which the Soviet Union is making in defense of the Afghan revolution.

All our Palestinian masses, without exception, sense daily the high degree of solidarity which the Soviet people are showing toward our just cause. Without exception, all the detachments of the Palestinian revolution, all the gathering of our Palestinians in the West Bank and in Gaza, in Jordan, in Lebanon and throughout the world fully know the degree of support and backing which the peoples of the Soviet Union are showing toward our just cause. The political stand adopted by the Soviet Union in supporting our political program which aims at our return to, liberation and establishment of our Palestinian independent state; the reflection of this political stand to the attitudes of the Soviet Union at various international lobbies; the role which the press in the Soviet Union plays in support of our just cause and the struggles of our people; the role which the Soviet scientists are performing in exposing the truth of the Zionist aggressive designs; the thousands of our Palestinian people studying at universities and institutes of the Soviet Union; the Soviet Kalashnikov and other Soviet weapons which our fighters are carrying--all these, comrades, are some of the examples of the degree of solidarity and support which the Soviet Union is rendering to the struggle of our people. [end recording]

UK, S. AFRICA PLOT TO RIG PHODESIAN ELECTIONS

LD131648 Moscow TASS in English 1635 GMT 13 Feb 80 LD

["Rhodesia: Threat of Intervention by South African Republic"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, February 13, TASS--TASS news analyst Sergey Kulik writes: The Western press makes no secret of the fact that the British Conservative Government has struck direct collusion with the racialist South African Republic with the aim of preventing the victory of representatives of the patriotic forces at the forthcoming elections in Rhodesia. It is reported that the recent meeting between Ian Smith and South African Prime Minister P. Botha in Cape Town held with the knowledge of the British Governor of Rhodesia Lord Soames covered details of direct invasion of Rhodesia by South African troops. A representative of the United States is reported to have attended the meeting.

In spite of an agreement allegedly reached between London and Pretoria on withdrawal of South African troops from Rhodesia the latter remain in Rhodesia's territory. South African servicemen are actively used in the campaign of intimidating the local population and participate in "hunting" guerrillas. Another source of suspicion are the shuttle flights of British Airforce planes between Johannesburg and Salisbury. The colonial authorities are justifying them by the "necessity of transporting cargoes to meet Rhodesia's needs." In the opinion of foreign observers, however, this bridge is used for a massive transportation of arms for the Muzorewa-Smith clique. Representatives of the patriots repeatedly pointed out that a special terrorist group is being knocked together in Pretoria for murdering the leaders of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front J. Nkomo and R. Mugabe. Commander of the African National Liberation Army, member of the ZANU Central Committee Tangogara has recently died under mysterious circumstances. The "South Africa" radio station describing in its programmes beamed to Rhodesia the fighting men of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front as "terrorists," is playing a leading role in the slander campaign unleashed by Britain and the USA against the Zimbabwe liberation forces.

But the double dealing policy of the Tories is, however, a source of well-grounded concern and indignation for all honest political figures of the world. As veteran of the Zimbabwe liberation movement Nkomo said, the use by Britain of South African troops is an "international crime" and may have disastrous aftermath for the Rhodesian settlement process. Few people can believe in the possibility to hold free and democratic elections in Rhodesia with the presence of South African troops. Therefore, the Zimbabwe people will never resign itself to the puppet government, which will come to power in Salisbury by means of the bayonets of the racialists, to which Britain is leading things.

CUNHAL IN LUANDA LAUDS ANGOLAN-PORTUGUESE CP FRIENDSHIP

LD130952 Moscow TASS in English 0833 GMT 13 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Luanda, February 13, TASS--The visit by the delegation of the Portuguese Communist Party to the People's Republic of Angola will contribute to consolidating the interparty relations, the ties of friendship and cooperation between the two countries. This was said by head of the Portuguese delegation, General Secretary of the Portuguese Communist Party Alvaro Cunhal. In the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]-Workers' Party and in the whole of the Angolan people, he said, Portugal's communists see friends who fought against the common enemy--imperialism and fascism. Alvaro Cunhal expressed confidence that the bilateral relations between Portugal and the People's Republic of Angola will develop and get stronger on the basis of mutually advantageous cooperation.

RIGHTIST TERROR SEEKS TO INTIMIDATE SALVADORAN PROGRESSIVES

LD131207 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Feb 80 p 5 LD

[TASS report: "Reaction Seeking Power. Situation in El Salvador"]

[Text] San Jose, 10 February--According to reports coming in here, extreme rightwing terrorist organizations and El Salvador's oligarchy are continuing their attempts to exacerbate the situation in the country. As Jose Antonio Morales Erlich, member of the military and civilian junta, declared, civil war may break out in El Salvador if the rightwingers try to seize power. At present, he stressed, the rightwing forces are openly seeking to split the armed forces with the aim of preventing the implementation of socioeconomic transformations and the democratization of the country. The "White Warriors' Union," the "National Anticommunist Movement" and other groupings in the service of American imperialism and the local oligarchy have unleashed bloody terror and are trying to intimidate progressive forces. "The world," representatives of the "28 February People's Leagues" have declared, "must know that people are being killed every day in El Salvador." There is still no news of the fate of Mario Aguinada, secretary general of the National Democratic Union, kidnaped a week ago by thugs of the so-called "Central America Liberation Front." The life of this patriot and fighter for the Salvadoran people's interests is in danger. Another crime by reaction has been the kidnaping of trade union leader Alfonso Colaso and two of his sons. Meanwhile an armed group from the "28 February People's Leagues" continues to hold hostage a number of diplomatic officials of Spain's Embassy in San Salvador since the authorities have not met their demands in full.

Worsening of Situation

LD131626 Moscow TASS in English 1616 GMT 13 Feb 80 LD

[Text] San Jose, February 13, TASS--The situation in El Salvador has aggravated sharply as a result of the repressive actions of the police and semi-fascist militarized units. According to reports coming here, the police opened fire on Tuesday on participants in student demonstrations who were calling for the granting of their demands. Tens of people were killed or wounded. The shooting by the police of a peaceful manifestation [as received] caused indignation of the public of El Salvador. It demands that reprisals be ended and those guilty punished. The press points out that the number of victims of the regime that was established in the country on October 15 of last year is counted in hundreds. Acting at one with fascist organizations of the "ORDEN" type, the police tries to suppress the popular movement, resorts to assassinations of representatives of the left forces. Upon coming into power, the military junta proclaimed the intention to hold in the country democratic reforms, to punish the ringleaders of the former dictatorial regime guilty of crimes against the people, to disband militarized fascist organizations. But as practice showed, the authorities did not take any concrete steps to fulfil the obligations they have assumed. The mainstays of the political and economic power of the oligarchy and the landlords remained unaffected. Criminals--members of the former regime, remain at large, fascists continue to terrorise the population. The military junta, seeking to lessen the dissatisfaction with the present policy of the regime issued on Monday a decree on nationalisation of the banks and foreign trade, as well as the decree on the holding of the land reform in the country. But this measure was received sceptically by the public and is regarded by it as another gimmick of the junta seeking to remain in power. Director of the Salvador newspaper CRONICA Jose Napoleon Gonzalez said that these decrees cannot change anything, since the real power in the country is held by the 14 families that fully control the national economy.

PRAVDA REPORTS LEADERS ELECTION SPEECHES

Masherov Meeting in Minsk

ID131617 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Feb 80 p 2 LD

[TASS report on 7 February Minsk meeting between Leninskiy Electoral Okrug voters and P.M. Masherov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee, under the rubric "Working People's Election Meetings" "Do Shock Leninist Work; Voters' Meeting with P.M. Masherov"]

[Excerpt] Those assembled gave a warm welcome to P.M. Masherov, who delivered a speech. Every election, he said, becomes for us an important event in sociopolitical life. During elections, when organs of state power are formed in a truly democratic atmosphere, the Soviet people have the especially impressive feeling of being the country's fully-fledged masters, of very close involvement in its destiny, problems and cares and of high civic responsibility for our motherland's future and for insuring its further socio-economic and spiritual progress. This is why the working people are always so exacting and demanding in their choice of those whom they would like to send to the soviets and whom they endow with honorable and binding powers to exercise socialist democracy on their behalf and in accordance with their will and interests.

The Soviet people will vote for our party's wise domestic and foreign policy so brilliantly implemented in practice by the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo headed by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, that outstanding politician and statesman of modern times and ardent fighter for peace and the people's happiness. The working people of Belorussia, as well as the other republics, have expressed their boundless confidence in the party's consistently Leninist policy and their cordial gratitude to and profound respect for Leonid Ilich by unanimously naming him as their first candidate deputy, as well as by nominating Politburo members and CPSU Central Committee secretaries as their representatives on our supreme organ of power.

The candidate deputy went on to say: Special significance is imparted to our meeting by the fact that it is taking place on the threshold of an exceptionally important political event--the 110th anniversary of the birth of Vladimir Ilich Lenin, genius of the socialist revolution and greatest of people, with whose "heart and name," to use the words of the poet, "we think, breathe, struggle and live!" and we are infinitely happy and profoundly grateful to fate that the lucky star of building life according to Ilich and struggling and winning with his immortal name has fallen to our lot. Our party and people are filled with patriotic pride from awareness of the fact that their selfless and heroic labor in turning Lenin's plans of genius into living reality has been crowned with the building of a developed socialist society marching in the vanguard of social progress.

The present election campaign is also portentous because it has been mounted in the year of the 35th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War and in the concluding year of the 10th 5-Year Plan and of direct preparations for the 26th CPSU Congress. All this imparts great vividness and lasting sociopolitical significance to it.

The years which have passed since the last Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet elections have been marked by fruitful labor by our people, as by the entire Soviet people, in implementing the party's scientifically substantiated economic and social policy.

P.M. Masherov cited convincing facts and figures relating to the dynamic development of Soviet Belorussia's production potential in the united multinational family of the USSR's peoples. In particular, the increase in industrial output in the last 4 years totaled almost 34 percent instead of 30.5 percent according to the plan. Labor productivity increased 21 percent over the same period. Production of output bearing the state seal of quality trebled. The party's Leninist agrarian policy--a scientifically adjusted policy of all possible intensification of agricultural production and of increasing its efficiency--is being realized successfully.

Summing up the work fulfilled--which has become a fine tradition in our election campaigns--it is possible, the speaker continued, to say without any exaggeration that successes--and considerable ones, too--are in evidence. But however significant and impressive our achievements, smugness and complacency are alien to communists and all Soviet people.

The CPSU Central Committee November (1979) Plenum and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's plenum speech were a graphic example of a truly Leninist style and Leninist approach to evaluating achievements, the problems facing Soviet society and unresolved questions.

Considerable work has been and is being done in the republic to intensify production, and earnest efforts are being made to insure both the quantitative growth and the qualitative improvement of its economic complex. But if we evaluate what has been achieved from the positions of the demands of the CPSU Central Committee plenum, it must be admitted that the results far from match the available potential.

Our progress could be far greater and our achievements far weightier if all questions of economic and social development were resolved from positions of efficiency and quality, if the struggle for stronger state, planning and labor discipline was waged more consistently and persistently at all levels and in every production collective and if Bolshevist intolerance of shortcomings and their specific, absolutely specific carriers was asserted everywhere. And this must be made a law of our life.

In the industrial sphere, the candidate deputy pointed out, it is necessary to insure an efficient work rhythm for all its links from the very first months of the year and to insure a rate of increase in production of not less than 7 percent, that is, the minimum which guarantees unconditional fulfillment of both the annual and the 5-year plans.

A strong alliance of production and science is the reliable, true base on which alone it is possible to resolve all our social and economic problems. This is why it is becoming a paramount task to insure the rapid realization of scientific achievements on a wide scale, embracing not isolated enterprises but whole sectors.

This policy is wholly and fully in keeping with the demands of the 25th party congress and the principled guidelines set forth in the well-known CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolutions on improving planning and strengthening the economic mechanism's impact on raising production efficiency and work quality.

In this connection the speaker emphasized the especially great significance of seeking and introducing effective forms of integrating science and production and making the speediest possible transition to the broad creation of strong science-and-production associations in which science itself and its cadres would be the dominant force.

Speaking of agricultural production, which is developing successfully on the whole, the speaker pointed out that the extremely complex weather conditions of recent years, particularly last year's severe drought, seriously hampered the fulfillment of plans and socialist pledges for the production and procurement of individual kinds of agricultural produce. Experience shows, he said, that we have learned to work successfully under ordinary conditions, to fully insure the fulfillment of plan indicators and to achieve quite high yields. But when difficulties arise, difficulties of an objective nature, many collectives and many of our cadres surrender their positions. Our republic is known to be situated in a zone of very unstable weather conditions. There is no getting away from this fact. Thus it is useless and simply inadmissible to passively await a felicitous concurrence of circumstances. And therefore it is necessary to learn how to work under any conditions so as to insure, regardless of objective difficulties, the achievement of plan indicators as the necessary, minimum possible level of production.

The extent to which the countryside is now provided with material and technical resources and our people's immeasurably increased knowledge and experience enable us to resolve this task successfully and to achieve stable harvests given different weather anomalies. Of course, there have been and will be certain variations in the yields of agricultural crops, but they must not be as large as we have now. We must insure a yield level of not less than 25 quintals under any conditions.

The CPSU Central Committee November Plenum, which produced a program defining the main directions of our activities, the speaker went on to point out, urged and obliged us not simply to improve our work and to improve certain individual aspects of administration and management within the framework of traditional, conventional practice but fundamentally to reorganize it as a whole and in essence on the basis of the principles and demands of the party's policy of efficiency and quality. Without this it is inevitable that no headway will be made, and without this it is impossible to count on any real progress--a fact it is important for us all to understand.

The people's good and happiness, P.M. Masherov continued, has always been, is and will be the chief aim of the Leninist party's revolutionary-transforming activity. As a result of implementing this policy national income, which serves as the basis for satisfying the population's material and cultural needs, has increased 34 percent in the republic over the past 5 years, and real per capita incomes have increased 23 percent. The average monthly wages of workers and employees employed in the national economy have increased 19.3 percent over the same years, while kolkhoz members' earnings has increased 37 percent. Public consumption funds are becoming an increasingly important source for meeting our people's growing social needs and a strong factor in the growth of their education and spiritual enrichment.

While speaking of successes in implementing the socioeconomic program for the development of Minsk, at the same time the candidate deputy pointed out that far from full use is being made of the potential at the city's disposal for radical improvements in building up, planning and providing the population with public services and amenities and municipal and consumer services.

The speaker went on to dwell on questions of seriously improving the planning of consumer goods production, which has increased 26 percent in the republic since the start of the 5-year plan against a target of 25.2 percent.

The course of things in the economy and in resolving social questions, P.M. Masherov went on to point out, depends to a determining degree on our people's ability and desire to work in an efficient and organized manner, with full exertion of effort. Soviet society, which sets itself the goal of making labor the prime requirement of life, cannot tolerate violators of labor discipline, idlers and shirkers not only because they hamper the solution of economic tasks and harm production. Nothing so destroys the personality and its dignity as absence of the work habit and absence of the wish and desire to find moral satisfaction in work done well and conscientiously.

This is why all honest working people greeted with tremendous satisfaction the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers and AUCCTU resolution "On Further Strengthening Labor Discipline and Reducing Cadre Turnover in the National Economy." Lenin's tenet about the direct link between the successes of socialist creation and "IRON [published in boldface] discipline during labor," observance of which he called the most important thing in all economic building, sounds especially topical today.

The speaker devoted considerable space to questions of the international situation and to world imperialism's attempts to undermine the relaxation of tension, to change the established correlation of forces in the world arena and to thrust mankind back to the somber cold war times.

The fact that the imperialist bourgeoisie is rampaging, fulminating and undertaking all sorts of adventures, the speaker emphasized, cannot frighten the Soviet people. This is a sign not of imperialism's strength but its weakness and reflects its displeasure at the strengthening of the positions of socialism, which is victoriously progressing around the globe.

The ideas of Marxism-Leninism have taken profound hold of the consciousness of millions of working people and become for them a reliable compass in the struggle for the social renewal of life. We members of the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation which has just returned from Socialist Vietnam felt with all our heart the inspiring, irrepressible step of the righteous cause begun by Great October. We admired the Vietnamese people's splendid victories in the revolutionary and national liberation struggle and their successes in implementing socialist transformations, strengthening the country's defense capability and protecting their independence and freedom from encroachments from outside. The working people of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam resolutely rebuff the Beijing expansionists who are trying to slow down the process of socialist building and to prevent the implementation of Vietnam's internationalist policy.

The days spent on the heroic soil of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam left an indelible impression on us. The meetings with our Vietnamese friends, which were invariably held in an atmosphere of cordiality and bonhomme, confirmed the full unity of views on all questions--which is a reflection of the crystal-clear friendship inseparably linking our parties and peoples.

Past experience and the realities of our days, the candidate deputy pointed out, convince us that any attempts to speak with the Soviet Union and the socialist community states in the language of threat and diktat are hopeless and will inevitably boomerang against those who forget the lessons of history and try once again to sow the storm. The Soviet people led by the Leninist party look to the future with confidence and optimism and firmly and consistently uphold the cause of peace and the peoples' security.

The upcoming elections, the speaker said in conclusion, will undoubtedly provide further graphic confirmation of the Soviet people's unshakable cohesion around the CPSU and their readiness to struggle and win under its tested leadership on the path indicated by V.I. Lenin, our leader and teacher of genius. He thanked the okrug's voters for their high trust and assured them that he will continue devoting his knowledge, experience and energy to the service of the people and the party and to the struggle for the triumph of communist ideals.

Pelshe Speech at Volgograd

LD131435 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Feb 80 p 2 LD

[TASS report, carried under the rubric "Working People's Election Meetings," on 8 February meeting between voters of Volgograd's Krasnooktyabrskiy Electoral Okrug and A, Ya. Pelshe, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee and candidate RSFSR Supreme Soviet deputy for the okrug; "High Activeness and Responsibility on Everyone's Part; Voters' Meeting With A. Ya. Pelshe"]

[Excerpt] A. Ya. Pelshe, who was warmly greeted by the meeting participants, delivered a speech. After cordially thanking the voters of the Krasnooktyabrskiy Electoral Okrug for the high honor they have once again extended to him, he said that he puts the kind words and wishes addressed to him down to the glorious Communist Party and its Leninist Central Committee headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, that loyal continuer of the great Lenin's cause, outstanding figure of our time and steadfast fighter for peace.

As befits a communist, A. Ya. Pelshe continued, I inextricably link the people's trust with my awareness of increasing responsibility for the work entrusted to me and with the strict fulfillment of my party, state and social duty. I assure you that I will devote all my efforts, experience and endeavors to continuing to fittingly perform the duties of deputy in the republic's supreme organ of state power.

The Soviet people are going into the elections in an atmosphere of complete unanimity, wholeheartedly approving the party's policy. A vivid demonstration of this has been the nomination of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev as candidate deputy in all the fraternal republics and in thousands of collectives. The general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium was also nominated by many labor collectives in Volgogradskaya Oblast. Allow me to carry out Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's instructions and convey to you his sincere thanks for the trust you have shown in him and his kindest wishes.

The meeting participants greeted these words with tumultuous, prolonged applause.

The movement to fulfill personal 5-year targets by 22 April 1980 started in the initiative of leading production workers in Moscow and Leningrad is gathering strength in the country, the speaker continued. The CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the 110th Anniversary of Vladimir Ilich Lenin's Birth" has evoked a new surge in the masses' labor and political activeness. The working people of Volgograd city and oblast are also maintaining the honorable jubilee vigil.

The approaching 35th anniversary of our victory in the Great Patriotic War imparts a special resonance to the upcoming elections. [paragraph continues]

The Soviet people's unparalleled, world-historic exploit can be seen in all its magnitude on the sacred soil of your hero-city. The fundamental turnabout in World War II, the deliverance of mankind from the threat of fascist slavery, was begun here, by the Volga strongholds.

In the period since the last elections our people, under the leadership of the Communist Party, have made great headway in every crucial direction. The signs of this headway are to be seen at every step. And one of these signs is the higher level of scientific and technical progress in all sectors of the national economy, especially its leading sector--industry.

Almost one-third of fixed production capital, which constitutes the foundation of the national economy, has been renewed, and this capital is now estimated at more than R1 trillion. Capital construction has attained a tremendous scale. The total funds earmarked for it are more than R500 billion. About 1,000 large enterprises have been constructed, including giants of industry such as the Syano-Shushenskaya GES, the Kama truck plant and Atommash. More than 1,500 km of track has been laid on the Baykal-Amur railroad.

Relying on the increased material and technical base and on assistance from urban working people, kolkhoz and sovkhoz working people last year insured a R10 billion increase in gross agricultural output compared with the 1971-1975 annual average.

About three-fourths of national income is used for internal consumption, and if you remember the spending on housing and social and cultural construction, four-fifths of national income was channeled into the people's well-being. The pace of housing construction is increasing. Last year almost 10 million people celebrated moves into 2 million apartments which had every amenity. Hundreds of general educational schools, preschool institutions and hospitals and many cultural and consumer facilities were commissioned.

All this has been achieved under conditions where our economy has been repeatedly subjected to serious trials. The damage caused to the national economy and especially agriculture by the two severe droughts in recent years and by last year's unprecedentedly hard winter would certainly have been much greater had not the forces of the elements been opposed by the organization and steadfastness of the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry and all the people and by the party's tireless leading and mobilizing activity an all-conquering energy.

A.Ya. Pelshe spoke of the successes achieved by the working people of the Hero-City of Volgograd and twice-decorated Volgogradskaya Oblast in implementing the party's economic and social policy. Over the past 4 years the city's industrial production has increased 9.6 percent and the oblast's 13.7 percent.

Construction workers have achieved quite good results. Over the last 4 years capital investments in the oblast's national economy have exceeded R5 billion. This is 20 percent more than in the corresponding period of the Ninth 5-Year Plan.

Agricultural workers' successes are gratifying. The 4-year plan for the sale to the state of livestock products other than livestock [skot] and poultry has been fulfilled.

It was pleasant to hear of the positive changes that have taken place in Krasnooktyabrskiy Rayon. They are impressive.

The achievements in every sphere of the economy and culture are an object of our legitimate pride. But it is uncharacteristic of us Soviet people to feel self-satisfaction. The party teaches us to soberly assess what has been achieved and to focus attention on the outstanding issues and on revealing the reasons for the failures and difficulties that have emerged. The party's indissoluble links with the working people's masses and the constant self-critical verification of the practical solution of the problems set by life embody tremendous creative force insuring dynamic development of the socialist society.

A spirit of profoundly scientific, critical analysis permeated the work of the CPSU Central Committee November (1979) Plenum and the USSR Supreme Soviet session and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's plenum speech. The shortcomings that exist in the development of certain important sectors of the national economy were revealed with party principledness. Measures to improve planning and the whole economic management mechanism--which is, of course, inconceivable without the further strengthening of state discipline and the heightening of cadres' responsibility for the work entrusted to them--were outlined and are being implemented consistently. Considerable efforts will have to be made to overcome manifestations of negligence, waste, departmentalism and localism and eliminate the disproportions in the economy's development and also the shortages of a number of consumer goods.

It is important to really turn our attention to quality, labor productivity growth and the achievement of end results. For instance, the fact that your return on capital, comrades--the main indicator of the efficiency with which production potential is utilized--has decreased somewhat lately cannot fail to cause concern.

I want to take this opportunity to ask leaders at every level and all working people to impose order in their contract relations with enterprises and to insure the absolute fulfillment of pledges and supply orders. It is necessary to expedite the commissioning of new projects and install equipment in time.

Wherever it is a matter of spending state funds, and in construction in particular, the policy of thrift must invariably and consistently be adhered to and there must be the strictest reaction to negligence, waste and thoughtless decisions that mean a great loss for the state.

In speaking of capital construction mention must be made of the fact that what sometimes prevail among certain oblast and republic personnel are not statewide interests, but their own localist interests. And this results in the fragmentation of resources and an increase in uncompleted construction. All this must be really combated.

Resolutely abandoning the localist and narrowly departmental approach, it is necessary to persistently assert what is new, the forms and methods whereby even today tremendous reserves and potential in the construction sphere are being realized. I refer primarily to the work experience of collectives following the example of Nikolay Zlobin's team in Moscow. More than 1,000 financially autonomous teams have already been created in Volgogradskaya Oblast.

Unfortunately, there are many obstacles in the way of the contract and flow-team methods. It is not everywhere that they get the "green light." As yet it is mainly small teams that are being switched over to these progressive methods, and they are being entrusted with only certain types and stages of work, which decreases their overall efficiency and, to be frank, looks like an attempt to accommodate the new to old, existing schemes and to the fufillment of the plan primarily in terms of the same old notorious gross output indicator.

The oblast's agricultural workers must resolve responsible tasks. The main thing has been and remains to increase grain production. In order to cope with the set task the oblast must secure a grain crop yield of at least 20 quintals per hectare. You have all the potential for this. The party Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and All-Union Komsomol Central Committee recently adopted a resolution "On Developing All-Union Socialist Competition Among Stockraising Workers To Increase Production and Procurements of Livestock Products in the 1979-1980 Winter Period." It must be assumed that all the oblast's stockmen will take an active part in this nationwide movement and will achieve high indicators. A great help here will certainly be an increase of the numbers of livestock on the individual plots of kolkhoz members and sovkhoz workers, and also on industrial enterprise's subsidiary farms. Party and soviet organs and farm leaders must give every possible assistance to everyone who would like to fatten a pig or buy a cow, sheep or bird.

The most important questions of our life have been widely discussed during the present election campaign, A.Ya. Pelshe continued, and a frank discussion is proceeding about how to make the best and fullest use of our increased potential, above all in the spheres affecting Soviet people's most vital interests. This is democracy in action. It is also the greatest gain of socialism, which has made man the master of both his own destiny and his own country.

V.I. Lenin taught that the political system and political power under socialism are "power which is open to all, does everything in the masses' sight, is accessible to the mass and emanates directly from the mass, the straightforward and direct organ of the people's mass and its will." Now we know not only from theory but from many years' practice that true democratism is impossible without socialism, just as socialism is impossible without constantly developing and deepening democracy, without true freedom and civic responsibility, without the harmonious combination of personal and public interests.

In the new USSR Constitution the range of Soviet citizens' rights and freedoms has expanded, their content has deepened and the material guarantees backing them have become weightier. The Soviet citizen's most important political right is the right to participate in administering state and social affairs and therefore the right to monitor, the right to make proposals to improve the activity of state organs and social organizations and to criticize shortcomings in their work. Persecution for criticism is prohibited.

Each Soviet person's responsibility for all that goes on around him, for the results of his individual labor, for the overall labor contribution of his collective and for the successful fulfillment of plans and socialist pledges by his enterprises, city, rayon and oblast is now rising still higher. Philistine passivity in state and public affairs is alien to the Soviet citizen. In order to exercise rights more fully and fulfill duties, it is necessary persistently to study and master the methods of struggle, the methods of monitoring and criticism.

What is required of the communist, of the Soviet citizen, is not merely the noting of facts and their reporting to the relevant state, economic and party organs, but above all thorough study, persistence and personal participation in eliminating errors and shortcomings.

Our state's fundamental law obliges officials to consider citizens' appeals most carefully and immediately grant their valid requests and demands. There must be no place in any institution for indifference and apathy, to say nothing of callousness and rudeness.

A.Ya. Pelshe dwelt in detail on the most important aspects of the recent CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers and AUCCTU resolution "On Further Strengthening Labor Discipline and Reducing Cadre Turnover in the National Economy." The importance of each hour, each minute of worktime, of strictly observing the enterprise regulations and of creating stable cadres in every sector of production increases with the growth of the scale of production, the complexity of economic relations and the peace of scientific and technical progress.

The policy of thrift is above all a policy of saving time. However, considerable time-wasting, as the aforementioned resolution notes, sometimes occurs because social organizations hold meetings conferences, seminars, rallies, sports competitions, surveys of amateur art activity and other activities during worktime.

In some places people are so accustomed to this that they may think: Now mass participation in sport and amateur art activity will suffer. Quite the reverse! Mass participation purely for show will decrease somewhat and the outward effect will diminish. But mass participation does not mean creating a blind by assembling a great number of people for various activities during worktime. What it does mean is insuring that in their leisure hours more and more working people and above all young people engage systematically in physical culture and sport and tourism and take pleasure in creative artistic activities according to their tastes and inclinations. Surveys, contests and competitions must be tailored to the rhythm of work, and not to the ventures of lovers of ballyhoo and pomp which no one needs.

The experience of the collectives that have insured the assertion of true labor discipline and a reduction in cadre turnover shows that effective results result not predominantly from administrative measures, but from skillfully organized mass political work, effective socialist competition and the improvement of labor organization and remuneration.

Great results are produced by the switch to collective forms of remuneration, the improvement of the norms set for it and the wider involvement of labor collectives and social organizations in the solution of these issues. It is no secret that there is no need for special measures to strengthen discipline in the team of the Muscovite Nikolay Zlobin or the teams of his followers in your oblast and in Volgograd.

There are simply no violations of discipline in these teams. The economic contrast method, each working person's material and moral interest in the end results of the collective efforts, coordination and organization make such measures simply unnecessary.

Moving on to foreign policy questions, A.Ya. Pelshe noted that thanks to the increased might of the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist states and their consistent peace-loving policy the end of the seventies was marked by considerable successes in improving the political climate on the world. The peace program adopting by the 24th CPSU Congress and developed by the 25th congress made many encouraging changes to the incipient process of the relaxation of international tension and to the struggle for peace and international cooperation.

And then, when all the world's peoples were breathing more easily, when they had begun to view the future with greater hope, there happened what is described in L.I. Brezhnev's answers to the PRAVDA correspondent's questions as the complication of the international situation. The "indomitable hatred" evoked in capitalists by their fear of socialism at its very inception after the victory of the Great October Revolution, which has never waned, has made itself felt with new force of late.

The opponents of peace and detente are trying to speculate on events in Afghanistan by mounting a shameless anti-Soviet campaign during which they are heaping up mountains of lies and slander. The nature of this campaign is the same as that of the "human rights" campaign that raged recently. The cynicism and shamelessness of the attempts by imperialist circles and their Chinese minions in achieving their base goals, which they know are unattainable, are astonishing. It is they who are really violating human rights that are shouting louder that than the rest about this. It is they who are rattling the saber throughout the world and flouting the rights of entire countries and peoples that are wailing loudest of all about the looming danger from others. But the ideas of detente have taken deep root in people's minds and hearts. All peoples are vitally interested in detente.

The Communist Party and the Soviet state will continue firmly and consistently to pursue the policy of peace and friendship among the peoples. The course we have chosen is unshakable. It combines consistent love of peace with a firm rebuff to aggression, the strengthening of our country's defense capability in every possible way, the further all-round development of its production forces, and the improvement of the people's material and cultural living standards. We, creators of the new world, look to the future with optimism. It belongs to us, to all peace-loving peoples; it belongs to communism.

A. Ya. Pelshe visited the Krasnyy Oktyabr metallurgical plant, the Barrikady Production Association and other industrial enterprises. During his meetings with workers and engineering and techical personnel he asked about the solution of questions of collectives' social development. Conversations were held with party, soviet and economic personnel; they considered the fulfillment of the targets of the concluding year and the 5-year plan as a whole in the light of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1979) Plenum and the prospects for further developing the city and oblast economy.

LOCAL PAPER REPORTS GRISHIN 5 FEBRUARY SPEECH TO VOTERS

LD131601 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 6 Feb 80 pp 2-3 LD

[Text of V.V. Grishin speech at 5 February meeting with the voters of Veshnyakovskiy Electoral Okrug]

[Text] Comrades!

First of all permit me to express profound satisfaction at this meeting with the voters of Veshnyakovskiy Electoral Okrug who have once again placed great confidence in me by nominating me as candidate deputy to the RSFSR Supreme Soviet and Moscow City Soviet.

Permit me also to cordially thank the collectives of the Kompressor plant, the Selenergoproyekt Institute, the Moskva-Sortirovochnaya depot and other enterprises and organizations in Perovskiy Rayon for this great honor--my nomination as candidate deputy to the soviets.

I am deeply grateful to the agents and other comrades who have addressed this meeting giving a high assessment of my work and saying kind words about me.

As a member of the CPSU I owe the confidence placed in me entirely to our Leninist party the entire purpose of whose activity is to serve the people and to see to their welfare and the building of communism--the bright future of mankind.

Comrades!

The elections to the union and autonomous republics' supreme soviets and to local soviets, which take place on 24 February, are an important event in our country's life.

During the election campaign the party has reported to the people on its activity in leading the country and strengthening its international positions and has informed them of the next tasks in communist building.

At the current election meetings working people are expressing their unanimous approval of the domestic and foreign policy of the Communist Party and Soviet Government and full support for the candidates of the bloc of Communists and nonparty people.

Soviet people have named Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, outstanding politician and statesman and ardent fighter for communism and peace, as their first candidate deputy to the republics' supreme soviets. Tireless labor for the good of the motherland and the cause of socialism and in the name of a peaceful and happy life for people has earned Comrade L.I. Brezhnev deep gratitude from the Soviet people and great international authority.

It was with great enthusiasm that the Moscow people heard of his willingness to run for the RSFSR Supreme Soviet in Moscow, in Baumanskiy Electoral Okrug. This great confidence in the Muscovites compels them to work even more vigorously, to successfully fulfill plans and pledges and to actively struggle to transform the capital into a model communist city.

Comrades!

The forthcoming elections will take place not long before a date dear to the Soviet people and all progressive mankind--the 110th birthday of Vladimir Ilich Lenin, founder of the Soviet state's Communist Party, brilliant thinker, great revolutionary, leader and teacher of the international working class and all working people.

The CPSU Central Committee resolution devoted to this jubilee stresses that all the outstanding revolutionary events of the 20th century are associated with Lenin's name and with his teaching. Leninism has become the symbol of the social renewal of the world, the revolutionary banner of our era.

Following Lenin's path, the Soviet people, under the leadership of the Communist Party, have transformed the world's first state of the working people, through their heroic and selfless labor, into a mighty socialist power with a high level of economic, scientific and cultural development.

Never before has there been as fundamental and as comprehensive a renewal of the entire life of society as that implemented in the USSR during the years of socialist building. In only a few decades the country's age-old backwardness was liquidated, a powerful modern industry and major socialist agriculture were created and there was unprecedented development in science and culture. The mighty, unified national economic organism was formed and is operating successfully, developing on the basis of combining the achievements of scientific and technical progress with the advantages of the socialist system. As a result, the country's national income has increased 73 times compared with the prerevolutionary level.

The cultural revolution was implemented, the scientific materialist world outlook was established and relations between classes and nations changed fundamentally. Our country has banished forever capitalism's inherent features of hunger and poverty, unemployment and illiteracy and social and national oppression, and all citizens are guaranteed genuine freedom and democratic rights. The socialist state displays immense concern for man, for improving his working and living conditions, for his spiritual and cultural development, for his health, leisure and security in old age.

Our society's strength lies in its cohesion, in the harmonious combination of the interests of the individual and the collective and different classes and social groups and in the unbreakable friendship of all nations and ethnic groups.

The building of mature socialism is a very important result of the Soviet people's heroic labor to implement Lenin's ideas and the policy of the Communist Party. Further advancement along the path of communist building requires the ever more harmonious development of all facets of the life of society, the creative solution of the problems that arise, the persistent overcoming of difficulties and an active struggle against shortcomings.

This is the aim of the activity of our party and people and of the decisions of the 24th and 25th CPSU congresses and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums.

For our party and the Soviet people, the 4 years that have elapsed since the last RSFSR Supreme Soviet elections have been years of intensive work on the fulfillment of the 25th CPSU Congress decisions and the tasks of the 10th 5-Year Plan and of the implementation of the provisions of the new USSR Constitution. The CPSU has directed the masses' energy toward the implementation of tasks of improving production efficiency and work quality, accelerating scientific and technical progress, making maximum use of intensive growth factors to insure the comprehensive development of all economic sectors and all parts of the country, the improvement of the people's well-being and the strengthening of the Soviet state's defense capability.

The chief result of these years is that through the party's tremendous organizational and political work and the creative labor of the working class, kolkhoz peasantry and people's intelligentsia the dynamic development of the national economy has been insured. The scale of social production has increased, its technical and qualitative standard has improved and there has been a new step forward in the creation of the material and technical base of communism.

Industrial output increased by R600 billion compared with the same period in the last 5-year plan, there was a considerable increase in the country's fixed production capital which is the foundation of its economic might. Around 1,000 major new industrial enterprises were commissioned.

In the current 5-year plan the stress has been on the development of the sectors on which the national economy is based: There have been increases in the production of ferrous and nonferrous metals, electricity output and oil, gas and coal extraction. The structure of industrial production is being improved on the basis of the accelerated development of sectors determining technical progress.

The party's agrarian policy is being consistently implemented. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes have received a great deal of modern agricultural equipment and construction is taking place on a wide scale. Large state appropriations have gone into the development of agriculture.

All this is bearing fruit. Agricultural productivity has increased and the whims of the weather from which the country's main grain areas have suffered in certain years can now be overcome at less cost. The changes in agriculture, the energy and will of the party and the valiant labor of the people have made it possible to raise the average annual gross grain harvest over the 4 years to 209 million tons which is nearly 27 million tons more than in the 9th 5-Year Plan. Even last year, when weather conditions were very difficult, 179 million tons of grain were harvested.

Working people at scientific research institutions are making a big contribution to economic development. Many major national economic tasks have been and are being solved through their efforts.

The party's course toward steadily improving Soviet people's lives and solving very important social problems is being implemented smoothly. The best generalizing indicator reflecting this process is the growth in real per capita incomes. Over the 5-year plan, taking this year's plan into account, they will have increased by 17 percent.

One of the most important social measures of the current 5-year plan--improving the wage and salary rates of 31 million working people in the nonproduction sphere--is being completed. [paragraph continues]

In the current year it is planned to increase the remuneration of agricultural workers in the RSFSR's Non-Chernozem Zone and a large group of railroad transport workers, to step up material incentives for pensioners' work, to improve kolkhoz members' pensions, to increase benefits for people who have been disabled from childhood and to implement a number of other measures.

At the same time, a great deal of work is being done to expand the production of consumer goods and develop the services sphere. Unflagging attention is being paid to the improvement of working people's housing conditions. People's education, public health and the entire sphere of social, cultural and consumer services have been further developed.

Public consumption funds, whose annual volume has reached R116 billion, are playing an ever-increasing role in improving the people's living standard. Using social consumption funds, our state is broadening material guarantees of citizens' constitutional rights, such as the right to education, health and maternity protection, leisure, material security in old age and the satisfaction of many of the population's other social and cultural needs.

The achievements of the RSFSR working people are closely bound up with all-union achievements. Material production in the republic is increasing, widespread work is being done to implement important projects such as the development of agriculture in the Non-Chernozem Zone, the creation of major national economic complexes, the construction of the Baykal-Amur railroad and others. Their successful completion will considerably increase the federation's economic potential.

As you can see, comrades, the main result of the 4 years since the last RSFSR Supreme Soviet elections are good; they delight Soviet people and inspire them to new labor successes.

The main political and economic task at the moment is the fulfillment of the plan for 1980 and the 5-year plan as a whole. The level reached in 1980 will be the basis for determining the targets of the 11th 5-Year Plan.

The CPSU Central Committee November (1979) Plenum is of exceptional importance for the fulfillment of the tasks facing us. The plenum materials and the plenum speech by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev profoundly revealed the country's key economic and social problems, determined the tasks for 1980 and the long term and comprehensively analyzed ways of overcoming shortcomings and bottlenecks.

The plan for the economic and social development of the USSR in 1980, approved by the plenum and subsequently adopted by the USSR Supreme Soviet session, takes into account accumulated experience and new problems presented by life. The plan envisages a substantial increase in the absolute growth of social production volumes and the concentration of forces and resources on key areas of economic building.

The CPSU Central Committee November (1979) Plenum pointed to the problems to whose solution special attention should be devoted in 1980 and the next 5-year plan. A lot of work has to be done to further develop the fuel and raw-material base, the power industry, metallurgy, machine building, the chemical industry and other industrial sectors and to increase the efficiency of scientific research. [paragraph continues]

The requisite measures must be implemented to improve transport work. There must be an improvement in the rate and quality of capital construction. An important and acute problem is the production of an adequate quantity and wide range of high-quality foodstuffs, and industrial goods and the continuous supply of the country's population with these.

In order to develop and improve production and services major me res must be implemented to improve the economic mechanism and national economic planning and management and, on this basis, improve efficiency and work quality.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech posed questions relating to improving labor productivity and making better use of labor resources and stressed the need to insure in all work, big and small, a truly Leninist businesslike approach, composure, responsibility and persistence in the fulfillment of the tasks set by the party.

The profound and comprehensive analysis of topical economic problems carried out at the CPSU Central Commitee November (1979) Plenum showed that whatever area of work you pick on you will always find great potential and unutilized reserves for accelerating progress. The task is to make fuller use of all that we possess and put to the service of production all our reserves and potential.

The solution of these tasks is all the more important in view of the fact that our country is on the threshold of a new 5-year plan in which major measures will have to be implemented to improve the structure and proportions of the economy and sectorial and territorial ties and we will have to persistently tackle the problem of obtaining the rapid maximum effect at minimum cost, which will be the basis of the further growth of production and improvement of the people's well-being.

But now, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stressed, our efforts should be focused on mobilizing the working people for the fulfillment of the targets of the last year of the 5-year plan in order to make this year a year of shock work, of Lenin-style work.

Of course, comrades, all this has a direct bearing on Moscow. The capital's working people are making a fitting contribution to the fulfillment of the 25th CPSU Congress decision and tasks of the country's socio-economic development.

Muscovites fulfill all annual plans ahead of schedule. In the first four years of the 5-year plan the growth in the volume of industrial output was 16.6 percent compared with the planned 13.9 percent. The 5-year plan targets on the production of the most important types of products and consumer goods have been overfulfilled. During the 1976-1979 period labor productivity in industry increased by 14.6 percent compared with the planned 13 percent. Top quality products constituted 20 percent of industrial output.

The achievements of scientific and technical progress are being consistently introduced into production. Around R3 billion have been invested in the modernization and technical reequipping of Moscow enterprises. This has meant the comprehensive mechanization and automation of hundreds of shops, sections and production processes, the installation of mechanized and automated flow lines and a great deal of highly productive equipment. This has had a marked economic effect, equivalent to releasing 100,000 working people. A large number of new types of machinery, equipment, apparatus and instruments has been created and 1,200 types of industrial output are put into production annually.

All sectors of transport and their material and technical base have been further developed. This has insured a considerable increase in freight and passenger traffic. Two new subway lines--the 8.4-kilometer Rizhskiy radium with four stations and the 12.3-kilometer Kalininskiy radius with six stations--have been commissioned. New bus and trolleybus routes have been organized, mainly in mass housing development areas. The pool of passenger surface transport has been significantly renewed and replenished.

The further development of communications facilities continues. During the 4-year period the telephone network increased by over half a million new numbers which exceeds the plan target. The development of the telephone network took place mainly in mass housing development areas--Orekhovo-Borisovo, Belyayevo-Bogorodskoye, Veshnyaki-Vladychino, Otradnoye, Bibirevo and others.

Construction was carried out on a large scale. The amount of contract work carried out by the city's construction organizations increased by more than 10 percent compared with 1975. Around 4 million square meters of industrial production premises were constructed and 206 very important production capacities and many unique general municipal facilities were commissioned.

A great deal of work was done to construct and modernize facilities for the forthcoming 1980 international Olympic games and to prepare the city for this important event.

A lot was done to develop the municipal economy: water supply, heating networks, roads, viaducts, pedestrian underpasses and other facilities.

In Moscow, as everywhere else in the country, the working people's well-being is improving steadily, their incomes are increasing. The average monthly pay of industrial and transport workers was R171 in 1979 and increased by 11 percent compared with 1975. Retail trade turnover and the marketing of public catering products increased. The organizations and quality of consumer services improved and the volume of these services increased.

New capacities for the storage of fruit and vegetables amounting to 200,000 tons and hundreds of stores and various municipal and consumer enterprises were commissioned.

The main social problem--housing--is being successfully solved. In the period that has elapsed over 17 million square meters of apartment blocks have been commissioned which has made it possible to improve 1.5 million people's housing conditions. Moreover, the apartment blocks are being constructed in accordance with improved plans; they have ample amenities and are better laid out. Work on preserving and improving the maintenance of the existing housing stock is constantly expanding.

Many buildings have been constructed for educational establishments and public health and cultural institutions. They include 82 school buildings, 4 movie theaters, a children's musical theater, 24 hospital blocks for almost 6,000 patients, dozens of outpatient clinics and pharmacies, 2 maternity homes, 8 homes for the disabled and aged, and a pharmaceutical factory. The 5-year plan target on the construction and commissioning of children's preschool institutions is being significantly overfulfilled. Modernization and capital repairs are being carried out at old hospitals and their provision with medical apparatus and equipment has been significantly improved.

This is only a brief list, of course, for it would be impossible to enumerate in a single speech all that has been done and constructed in recent years.

The working people of Perovskiy Rayon are coming to the elections with good results. This is one of the capital's new rayons set up when the city's rayons were reorganized in December 1968. During this period the rayon's economic potential has increased and fixed capital has more than doubled. Labor collectives under the leadership of the rayon party organization are successfully fulfilling established plans and are ahead of 5-year plan targets in many indicators. The social program for the development of the rayon is being consistently implemented.

Veshnyakovskiy Electoral Okrug is a good example of the positive changes in Muscovites' life and everyday existence taking place thanks to the constant concern of party and government and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, personally. It is not long since this was an outlying district of Moscow dotted with wooden houses. Now it is one of the cities well-appointed microrayons. Some 130,000 people live in Veshnyaki-Vladychin, 92 percent of them have self-contained apartments and 85 percent have telephones. There are some very indicative data characterizing the development of this major residential area. In the last 4 years alone a total area of 16,000 square meters of housing, the movie and concert hall in which we are meeting today, 2 schools, 2 children's preschool establishments, a pediatric clinic, 5 trade enterprises have been built.

A total of three automatic telephone exchanges has been constructed. When the fourth automatic telephone exchange has its equipment installed this year all the inhabitants of Veshnyaki-Vladychin will have full telephone communication facilities. In 1980 it is planned to commission a general hospital with 1,200 beds in Veshnyski-Valdychin and a covered kolkhoz market with 250 stalls. Construction has begun on a maternity home on the territory of the general hospital, a general educational school with a swimming pool and a music school.

All this shows what great changes are taking place in our capital and the scale of the work being done to transform it into a well-appointed, model city.

Comrades!

Muscovites have crucial tasks to solve in all economic, scientific and cultural spheres in the final year of the 5-year plan. Despite the generally good indicators of economic development in the past period we do have shortcomings and difficulties which were mentioned at the CPSU Central Committee November (1979) Plenum. Our task is to take all the necessary measures to eliminate them.

The city's plan and budget for 1980, approved by the Moscow CPSU Gorkom plenum and adopted by the Moscow City Soviet session envisage:

--Further developing the national economy with the increasing preferential growth of sectors determining scientific and technical progress;

--Implementing the modernization and technical reequipping of industrial and transport enterprises;

--Preserving and increasing the volumes of capital construction and the high rates of housing and cultural and everyday construction;

--Solving major social problems.

In order to successfully fulfill and overfulfill the plan for 1980 and the 5-year plan and the socialist pledges adopted by the capital's working people it is necessary to maintain and surpass the present production growth rate and achieve a significant improvement in labor productivity. The key to this is automation and mechanization of production, the reduction of manual labor and the better use of fixed productive capital and work time. It is necessary to accelerate the commissioning and assimilation of new capacities and increase the load borne by the machine tool pool. The equipment operation shift index must be raised from 1.34 in 1979 to 1.5 by the end of the 5-year plan which will enable us to improve the capital output ratio.

In accordance with pledges it is planned this year to recommend at least 1,500 types of articles for the state seal of quality and to raise the proportion of top-quality category products to 25 percent of the overall production volume.

Working people in transport and construction, at enterprises providing trade, medical and consumer services and in other sectors of the Moscow national economy are faced with big tasks in the completion of the 5-year plan.

The way to improve transport work and fulfill the tasks set in this sphere by the CPSU Central Committee November (1979) Plenum is to significantly increase the efficiency of the utilization of rolling stock and improve coordination among the different types of transport.

Railroad workers, including those in Perovskiy Rayon, must step up the modernization and technical reequipping of enterprises, increase lines' traffic and carrying capacity and increase the speed of trains. Last year we managed to reduce unproductive rolling stock idle time somewhat, particularly during freight operations. It is important also to enhance the responsibility of leaders of industrial, construction, trade and transport enterprises for the prompt loading and unloading of freight cars and for their rational utilization.

Collectives of the Moscow Main Administration of Motor Vehicle Transport Establishments are called upon to improve the use of motor vehicles and the organization of the shipment of all national economic freight.

City passenger transport will be improved by the large volume of subway construction, by improving the density of the surface transport network in mass housing development areas and eliminating the lack of transport coordination in certain areas. This year will see the continued construction of the Serpukhovskiy and Zamoskvoretskiy subway radiuses and the subway car repair plant and it is planned to commission the Shabolovskaya station on the Kaluzhskiy radius.

A general scheme for comprehensively developing the Moscow transport complex [uzel] through 1990 is currently being devised. The questions of raising transport efficiency and improving the cooperation among transport workers will be directly reflected in it.

Capital construction is of great importance for developing the city's economy and improving Moscovites' labor and daily life. [paragraph continues]

In recent years considerable qualitative changes have taken place in this sector. The level of industrialization of construction work has risen. Measures have been implemented to build up construction organization capacities and raise the quality of construction. Many apartment blocks are constructed from standardized articles from a single catalog, according to new standard designs, are high rise, have improvements in apartment planning and finish, and differ in the design of their facades. The introduction into construction of single-catalog articles has more than halved the labor-intensiveness of erecting buildings, compared with those constructed from old designs. Construction's production base has expanded.

However, serious shortcomings still exist in our city in the organization of construction work. From a number of standpoints the 5-year plan targets are not being fulfilled. Each year capital investments are not completely assimilated. There is a great lag in constructing public health, trade and public catering and municipal and consumer projects.

The shortcomings in organizing construction work and in material and technical supply lead to considerable idle time for workers. Poor use is made of machines and machinery. Much manual labor is employed on consturction sites.

Construction organizations are not working smoothly. Each year about 25 percent of apartment blocks are commissioned at the end of the year. Some of them are commissioned with defects and poor-quality workmanship, this means that the blocks are unoccupied for a long time and this prompts justified criticism for Muscovites.

The gorkom and the Moscow Gorispolkom are taking measures to improve construction work and raise the efficiency of capital investments. They are concentrating on the projects scheduled for commissioning, and the amount of uncompleted construction is decreasing. The switch to construction using standarized articles from the single catalog will be implemented more actively. Measures are being taken to improve labor organization on construction sites, raise construction quality and improve construction management.

The further improvement of Muscovites' housing and municipal services is of great importance. Much has been done in this direction in the past period. However, the technical servicing of many apartment blocks is still feebly carried out, which results in a deterioration in the condition of buildings and their utilities [inzhenernoye oborudovaniye].

A long-term program of measures to improve the operation and repair of Moscow's housing stock has been elaborated with the aim of eliminating these shortcomings; it envisages improving the organizational structure of housing management, introducing the most efficient forms and methods of housing services for the population and of performing repair work, and strengthening the material and technical base of operating and repair services. In the course of implementing this program the upkeep and amenities of blocs will improve, the hitches that arise in the process of running buildings will be eliminated more efficiently, and the volume of apartment block repairs will increase while their quality rises. Blocks belonging to different enterprises and institutions will gradually be taken over by local Soviet housing organizations with a view to improving their upkeep, servicing and repair.

The city population has a considerable role in implementing this program. Each Muscovite must make his contribution to a matter of great state importance: preserving that tremendous people's asset--the capital's housing stock. Experience of the acceptance of blocks into public safekeeping--the essence of which is participation by the residents in the work of running and providing amenities for blocks and in insuring due order in entrances and yards--must be disseminated everywhere.

We must raise the standard of the population's trade services. Service standards are low in a number of stores, not everywhere is a [full] range of everyday goods maintained, and there are violations of trading rules. The economic leaders and party organizations of this sector's enterprises are faced with the task of eliminating the existing shortcomings and insuring a high standard of consumer service.

A great number of people work in Moscow's public health system and its level of material and technical equipment constantly improves. However, the medical institutions' work is not efficient enough and often does not meet the demands made of it. The gorkom has discussed these questions. A package of measures is being devised aimed at further improving the population's medical services, considerably improving the prevention of disease and the protection of the health of women and children, and intensifying sanitary inspection in the city.

VUZ and scientific institution personnel are called upon to raise the quality and efficiency of their research, strengthen ties with practice and struggle each day to increase their contribution to solving national economic problems.

Comrades!

The tasks facing Muscovites in 1980 demand intensive work by party, soviet and economic organizations and all the working people. In order to resolve them successfully it is necessary to comprehensively develop the masses' labor activeness, increase organization and discipline and intensify cadres' personal responsibility for the work entrusted to them.

Muscovites display high consciousness and devotion to the cause of communist building. Working people's desire to mark Lenin's jubilee year with high results in all sectors of the national economy is great. Evidence of this is the broad scope of socialist competition, the implementation of the counterplans adopted by collectives and the dissemination of the valuable initiatives of leading production workers and innovators.

Another expression of the desire to fittingly mark the Lenin jubilee is the patriotic initiative by collectives of leading Moscow enterprises, including the Moskva-Sortirovochnaya depot, to hold a communist subbotnik 19 April. This has been widely supported in the city's labor collectives.

It is necessary to continue to comprehensively develop socialist competition, which is an inexhaustible source for developing working people's creative abilities and a powerful lever for society's economic and social progress.

It is important to direct the efforts of competition participants toward qualitative indicators, toward the struggle to fulfill counterplans and toward the consistent pursuit of the policy of thrift and the rational utilization of physical and financial resources. It is necessary to be still more energetic in supporting and disseminating leading experience and leading forms and methods of work, to seek to insure that the innovator's achievement becomes the working norm of every working person and to help people to master their profession to perfection and to make efficient use of equipment and worktime.

Socialist competition is an effective means of strengthening plan and labor discipline. Discipline and order are necessary everywhere. Now, under the conditions of the complex economic interconnections between enterprises and sectors, a conscientious attitude toward labor and the discharge of one's duties and coordinated and precise work are one of the decisive factors in social labor productivity growth and the fulfillment of plan targets. The importance of strict observance of plans, pledges and techniques and of the creation of stable cadres increases under present conditions. It is toward this that the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers and AUCCTU resolution "On Further Strengthening Labor Discipline and Reducing Cadre Turnover in the National Economy" directs people.

The prospects for Moscow's further development are inextricably connected with the resolution of the task of turning it into a model communist city. The role of the moral factor, of ideological and moral principles in each person's life and behavior, of the profound realization that it is a great honor and responsibility to be a resident of the capital is increasing more and more in this. Moscow labor collectives have discussed and adopted "moral principles of the resident of a model communist city." It is now necessary to insure that these lofty principles become a rule of conduct for each Muscovite and that participation in socio-political life becomes the generally accepted norm, while the performance of civil duties and one's duty to society becomes a conscious habit.

Comrades!

In order to focus efforts and resources on solving the important problems of our internal development, we and our friends need the certainty that we can live and work in tranquility. Peace is a most important condition for successes in communist building and the main thing needed by our people and all working people on earth. It is toward this that our party's efforts are directed in the foreign policy sphere.

The present international situation is characterized by the considerable exacerbation of the struggle between the forces of socialism, national liberation and peace on the one hand and the forces of imperialism aggression and war on the other.

Moscow's working people, like all Soviet people, wholly support the tireless activity of our party, its Central Committee, the Central Committee Politburo and the Soviet Government in the implementation of the foreign policy program elaborated by the 24th and 25th CPSU congresses. Our present foreign policy course embodies the Leninist principles of the Soviet state's international policy. Right from the first days of Soviet power, from the time of the adoption of Lenin's Decree on Peace, our foreign policy has been characterized by the organic combination of consistent love of peace and a class internationalist approach toward solving international problems. That is also our party's line at the present time. Its efforts are aimed at consolidating the socialist community states' unity and cohesion and giving comprehensive support to the peoples struggling for national independence. Our party consistently and creatively steers the course of strengthening peace, international detente and disarmament.

The fact that for almost 35 years now we have been living without war is a historic gain of our state, the other socialist countries and all the world's progressive forces. Our party will do everything possible to preserve and consolidate this historic achievement.

All our experience and, in particular, recent events show that peace and international security can be strengthened only through a consistent and resolute struggle against the enemies of peace, aggressive imperialist forces and the forces of international hegemonism, which are counterposing to our course of detente and disarmament their own course of international diktat, of stepping up the arms race and of returning to confrontation in the international arena. U.S. leading circles have now embarked on the latter course, and this has resulted in the complication of the international situation.

The U.S. imperialists have set as their main task the building up of military might in every possible way with a view to achieving military superiority over all countries of the world. Efforts are being made to create a new system of American military bases around the Soviet Union's borders and to form large so-called "quick reaction" military forces for military interference in the internal affairs of other countries and peoples.

The role of the reactionary imperialist forces' active accomplice is played by the Beijing leadership, which constantly opposes peaceful coexistence, detente and disarmament. By intensively arming itself--including through imperialist aid--China has become an active and dangerous factor in the arms race.

In an attempt to justify its aggressive course the U.S. administration is speculating on events in Afghanistan and intimidating people with the imaginary "Soviet threat." However, it is certainly not events in Afghanistan that are the true reason for the complication of the international situation. As Leonid Ilich Brezhnev noted in his answers to the PRAVDA correspondent, had there been no Afghanistan certain U.S. and NATO circles would certainly have found some other grounds for exacerbating the world situation.

The true reason for the U.S. leadership's turning toward a cold war policy is its disquiet at the growth of socialism's strength and the consolidation of its positions, at the upsurge of the national liberation movement, and, at the same time at the weakening of imperialism's positions.

It is from this viewpoint that events in Afghanistan--where socialist internationalism obliged us to help the Afghan people defend the April revolution's gains against encroachments by external imperialist forces--must also be considered. The Soviet Union rendered assistance to Afghanistan in accordance with the friendship, good-neighborliness and cooperation treaty between the USSR and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the principles of the UN Charter and international legal norms being strictly observed. Our internationalist actions have met with unanimous support from the Soviet people and support from the socialist community's peoples and the overwhelming majority of communist and workers parties of many countries and peoples.

At the same time they have caused a wave of indignation among the imperialists, who were planning a development of events in Afghanistan according to the pattern of Chile, where the revolution's gains were drowned in the blood of that long-suffering country's best people. Things did not work out! So they are raging and devising provocations against the Soviet Union, against peace and the ideas of the relaxation of tension.

However, can the situation be assessed as follows: An irreparable blow has been struck against the detente policy, the world must be thrown back to the worst cold war times and a slide into military catastrophe is inevitable.

No, that conclusion would be wrong. The present actions of the U.S. administration and the circles supporting them objectively run counter to the fundamental trends in the development of international life. The correlation of forces in the world has now changed, and not in imperialism's favor. Even many U.S. allies are dissociating themselves from that country's adventurist actions and the peace-loving peoples are resolutely protesting against them.

The future does not belong to the course of international adventurism, although the latter's dangerousness must be taken into account. The future belongs to the policy of detente, the policy of cooperation among the peoples, the policy of strengthening world peace.

All progressive mankind supports the Soviet Union's struggle against the attempts by the imperialists and their accomplices to exacerbate the international situation and intensify the arms race. The implementation of these adventurist plans of reaction's is firmly opposed by the socialist countries' coordinated foreign policy actions, their close cohesion and unity and the strengthening of the defensive Warsaw Pact.

Moscow's working people, like all Soviet people, wholly approve the foreign policy course of the CPSU Central Committee and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's tireless activity in defense of peace. In response to the concern of the party and government for strengthening peace, they are working selflessly and struggling actively to fulfill the plans, further strengthen the motherland's economic and defense might and achieve new victories in building communism.

The soviets, which embody the socialist state's true democratism, have a great role in implementing the tasks of economic and cultural building. All the most important questions of the Soviet Union's political, economic, social and cultural life are resolved with extremely broad and direct participation by workers, peasants and the intelligentsia. Working people's real rights in production, in the collective and in social life are guaranteed by the new USSR Constitution.

Our Soviet socialist democracy can in no way be compared with the capitalist countries' pseudodemocracy, on which foreign propaganda expands at such length. There is no, nor can there be any, people's power when all the key positions in society are occupied by exploiters and moneybags, and governments and parliaments are an obedient instrument in defending the capitalists' interests.

The Soviet state expresses and defends the people's interests and serves the working people's cause. The USSR Constitution adopted in 1977 created still broader conditions for fruitful activity by all elements of socialist democracy. The party sees heightening the soviets' role, improving their activity and strengthening their links with the masses as one of the main directions of further improving our society's political organization and successfully resolving the tasks of communist building.

Relying on the multimillion-strong aktiv of working people, the soviets of people's deputies purposefully and energetically exercise their powers in implementing the party's political line. [paragraph continues]

Their attention centers on questions of socioeconomic development, of raising production efficiency and work quality and of further improving the economic mechanism and planning. The party attaches paramount importance to improving the soviets' work style and methods, to their fulfillment of voters' instructions, to the implementation of the numerous proposals from working people and to the satisfaction of their needs and demands.

The activity of all soviets of people's deputies and every deputy must be directed toward this. It is an honorable but at the same time responsible duty to be a deputy. The deputy is both the spokesman for the interests of his electoral okrug's voters and at the same time a representative of statewide interests. The deputy's lofty duty is to contribute in every possible way to implementing the party's policy in every field and fulfilling the communist building plans.

Allow me to assure everyone here, all who put forward and are supporting my candidacy for the RSFSR Supreme Soviet and Moscow City Soviet, and all the okrug's voters that if I am elected deputy I will make every effort to justify the trust shown in me.

Comrades!

The source of our society's inexhaustible strength is the cohesion of the working class, kolkhoz peasantry and people's intelligentsia around the Communist Party--Soviet society's leading and directing force and the nucleus of its political system.

All the party's activity is aimed at further strengthening the developed socialist society, making full use of its potential and advantages, creating the material and technical base of communism and educating people in the spirit of communist moral fiber. The CPSU's leading role is the guarantee of all our victories and the crucial condition of our country's successful headway toward the bright future of the communist society, universal well-being and lasting peace. There can be no doubt that the upcoming elections to the RSFSR Supreme Soviet and the local soviets of people's deputies will be a cogent demonstration of the invincible unity of party and people and the Soviet state's true democratism.

In conclusions allow me, dear comrades, once again to cordially thank you for the trust you have shown in me by nominating me as candidate for the RSFSR Supreme Soviet and Moscow Soviet. I assure you that I will always loyally serve our party and people and the great cause of building communism.

PRAVDA REPORTS ROMANOV SPEECH TO LENINGRAD VOTERS

LD140921 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Feb 80 p 2 LD

[TASS report under the rubric "Working People's Election Meetings": "Unity and Cohesion: Voters' Meeting With G.V. Romanov"]

[Text] The steady improvement of work efficiency and quality in all components and the implementation of the party's economic and social program for the development of the country are insured by the selfless labor of every Soviet person, labor for the further flourishing of the Soviet land. [paragraph continues]

Striking evidence of this is the nationwide political and labor upsurge which marks the election preparations.

Grigoriy Vasilyevich Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Leningradskiy Obkom, is running for deputy of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet in Smolninskiy Electoral Okrug, Leningrad. The okrug electorate met with their candidate 6 February in the House of Political Education.

The meeting was opened by S.V. Sharenkov, first secretary of Smolninskiy CPSU Raykom.

With great enthusiasm the meeting participants elected an honorary presidium consisting of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev.

G.V. Romanov's labor and public activity were described by the candidate deputy's agent, boring machine operator D.M. Yermilov of the Leningrad Scientific Production Association.

Those who spoke at the meeting--Doctor of Technical Sciences N.M. Markov, general director of the I.I. Polzhunov Science and Production Association; M.N. Chekanov, assistant foreman at the S.Y. Korov yarn spinning combine; A.P. Rusinov, professor at the S.M. Kirov Institute for Improving Doctors' Skills; L.I. Makhov, secretary of the Bummash Science and Production Association Party Committee, and O. Bykov, student at vocational and technical school No 31--expressed warm gratitude to the party, the CPSU Central Committee and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev personally for their tireless concern for the Soviet person and for their persistent struggle aimed at consolidating world peace. The speakers called on all the okrug voters to vote unanimously on election day for the people's worthy sons and daughters, for the further flourishing of the great Soviet motherland and for lasting peace on earth.

A speech was delivered by G.V. Romanov, who was greeted warmly by the voters. The current election campaign, he said, is taking place during the closing stage of the 10th 5-Year Plan, in a situation of nationwide struggle for the successful implementation of the 25th CPSU Congress decisions and in an atmosphere of political and labor enthusiasm aroused by the preparations for the 110th anniversary of the great Lenin's birth.

At our meeting, as at election meetings everywhere, the CPSU's Leninist course and the fruitful practical activity of the party's Central Committee and its Politburo are meeting with unanimous approval and a high assessment is being placed on the tremendous personal contribution made to the elaboration and implementation of Soviet domestic and foreign policy by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Like all Soviet people, the working people of Leningrad and Leningradskaya Oblast named Leonid Ilich Brezhnev as their first candidate deputy with great enthusiasm. It gives me particular satisfaction to carry out Leonid Ilich's instructions and to convey to the voters and all Leningraders his cordial gratitude and his wishes of new successes and good health for the working people of Lenin's city and of happiness for every family.

This communication was greeted with tumultuous, prolonged applause.

A great many kind remarks, coming from the heart, have been uttered today about Leonid Ilich, with love and respect, the candidate deputy went on. This is a convincing manifestation of recognition of his tremendous services to the party and state. Leningraders know Leonid Ilich well as an outstanding politician and statesman who is inextricably linked with the masses and devotes all his strength, his colossal experience of life, his wisdom and his organizational talent to increasing the working people's well-being, strengthening our state's economic and defense might and insuring lasting peace on earth.

The country is approaching the forthcoming elections under the sign of the Soviet people's close cohesion around the Leninist party. This monolithic unity is the guarantee of all our successes.

G.V. Romanov expressed cordial gratitude and sincere thanks to the labor collectives and working people of Smolninskiy Rayon who nominated him candidate deputy of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet and assured them that he will do everything to be worthy of that lofty title and will devote himself with even greater energy to the service of the Soviet people and our great motherland. The good wishes addressed to me here, the candidate deputy said, express trust in the CPSU and approval of its policy.

More than 4 years have passed since the last RSFSR Supreme Soviet elections. This has been a period packed with important political events. The 25th CPSU Congress, the adoption of the Soviet state's new fundamental law and the 60th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution clearly demonstrated the all-conquering force of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and the inexhaustible creative potentials of our social system.

Today the Soviet Union has achieved such economic might that, as Leonid Ilich Brezhnev noted at the CPSU Central Committee November (1979) Plenum, it can simultaneously create such industrial giants as the Syano-Shushenskaya GES, the Kama truck plant and Atommash, create and develop dozens of territorial-industrial complexes, construct the Baykal-Amur railroad, accomplish large scale work on the RSFSR Non-Chernozem Zone and modernize thousands of enterprises--and at the same time not curtail but, on the contrary, extend programs for improving the people's life. We have never before know such potential and such scope.

Together with the whole country, the RSFSR is confidently marching along the path of economic and social progress in the fraternal family of soviet republics. You only have to glance at the industrial map of the RSFSR to see how fruitful the period since the last elections has been. In those years hundreds of enterprises and dozens of new cities have grown up and the scientific and technical potential of established industrial centers has increased. Fixed production capital in the republic's national economy has increased by one-third. Much has been done to improve the technical standard of production and introducing the achievements of science and technology.

Now successes have also been achieved in other sectors of the national economy.

Having described the achievements in resolving social questions, the candidate deputy stressed that in the Soviet state progress is insured in all that determines the people's living standard. Our party has not only proclaimed but is consistently putting into practice its programmatic slogan: Everything for the sake of man, for the good of man.

The successes achieved by the country, by the RSFSR and by other union republics, krays and oblasts, can be seen clearly from the example of Leningrad and Leningradskaya Oblast. In fulfilling the decisions of the 25th party congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums, party organizations and local soviets are carrying out multifaceted political and organizational work to mobilize the working people to unconditionally fulfill the tasks set.

The party's Central Committee, its Politburo and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally show constant interest in Leningraders' life and labor, give us great assistance in resolving the most diverse questions and entrust us with the implementation of many production, scientific and technical problems which are of great national economic significance and have a bearing on the more efficient utilization of material and labor resources. This concern and trust act as a powerful stimulus in the struggle for the fulfillment of plans and help to deepen socialist competition under the slogan "From High-Quality Work by Everyone to High Labor Efficiency in the Collective!"

The party obkom plenum on the results of the CPSU Central Committee November (1979) Plenum analyzed the results of this work. The volume of industrial production, as projected in the 5-year-plan targets, increased 20 percent. The absolute increase in output totaled nearly R3 billion, and more than R760 million of output was sold in addition to the yearly targets.

Guided by CPSU Central Committee instructions party organizations are persistently following a line of striving for the best quantitative and qualitative indicators with the smallest number of working people. More than 90 percent of the increase in the volume of industrial production was accounted for by increased labor productivity.

Sectors which have a direct impact on accelerating scientific and technical progress and increasing labor productivity are developing rapidly. Thus the volume of production in machine building and metalworking will increase at least 45 percent by the end of the 5-year plan. The production of many progressive types of equipment has increased considerably and the manufacture of reactors for nuclear power stations has doubled.

Enterprises producing equipment for the power industry are confidently embarking on a qualitatively new stage. Having started up series production of 1 million-kilowatt nuclear reactors, the collective of the Izhorskiy Zavod Association has embarked on the manufacture of the first power unit with a capacity of 1.5 million kilowatts. The electricity workers are competing the creation of a quadripolar million-kilowatt turbogenerator. The collective of the Leningradskiy Metallicheskiy Zavod Association is working on a high-speed turbine with the same capacity.

As is known, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev noted the achievements of the power machine building workers in his speech at the CPSU Central Committee November (1979) Plenum. In response the Leningraders are adopting measures to further increase their contribution to developing and increasing the efficiency of the country's fuel and energy complex. In the 5-year period as a whole industry in the city and oblast will have created about 3,750 types of new machinery and high-quality consumer goods.

The oblast's agricultural workers have taken a step forward. Targets for the 4 years for the sale of agricultural and livestock products to the state were fulfilled ahead of schedule. Here the average annual volume of gross output has increased 30 percent compared with the same indicator in the last 5-year plan.

Utilizing the capital investments allocated by the state, the course of modernizing and retooling existing enterprises, which ensues from the requirements of the party's Central Committee, is being firmly implemented. Modern production facilities at enterprises in machine building and indstrument making and at shipyards and new capacities for electric power generation and the manufacture of sulfuric acid and mineral fertilizers, pulp, paper and cardboard, construction materials, footwear and perfumery products and detergents have been modernized, constructed and commissioned. Livestock complexes, poultry units, fodder-concentrates enterprises and hothouse combines have been commissioned, as have additional capacities for the storage of vegetables and potatoes.

Party and soviet organs display constant concern for resolving social questions, and above all for improving housing conditions for Leinigraders and the oblast's working people. During the period under review more than 12 million square meters of housing has been constructed. The fact that about 90 percent of people being rehoused are moving not simply into new apartment blocks but into individual apartments is of social significance.

A worthy contribution to insuring the Leningraders' successes is being made by the working people of Smolninskiy Rayon, where dozens of major industrial enterprises, scientific research and planning institutes, design bureaus and construction, transport and communications organizations are located.

The scientists, designers and planning organization workers of the rayon participated actively in creating the Kirovets tractor, the Arktika and Sibir nuclear icebreakers and the unique 1.2 million-kilowatt power units for the Kostroma GRES. Today the rayon's scientific collectives are taking part in resolving many important new tasks in power and chemical machine building, shipbuilding, instrument making and a number of other sectors.

Of course, when we speak of what has been done, we would all like the successes achieved to be more considerable. But it must not be forgotten that socialism's potential and advantages are not realized automatically.

Assessing what has been done from the viewpoint of CPSU Central Committee requirements and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instructions, the speaker noted the existence of considerable reserves for further improving the efficiency and quality of work. There are enterprises which do not fulfill plan targets for the production of certain types of product and wreck cooperative deliveries and contractual commitments. It is necessary to improve the stability of production, the technical characteristics of a number of machines and mechanical devices and the quality of consumer goods.

There are serious shortcomings in the work of certain construction trusts, which has been indicated, in particular, by recent features on the subject in the newspaper PRAVDA. Reserves for improving their work are not being utilized to the full by transport organizations.

Today the clearly defined threads of production ties run through every workplace, and each working person's personal influence on the results of collective efforts is constantly increasing. Indeed, many engineers, technologists and workers are now entrusted with capacities and units such as were formerly entrusted to whole collectives. [paragraph continues]

Negligence on the part of a man armed with primitive means of production is one thing, negligence on the part of a power station dispatcher, a tractor operator working on a 300-horsepower K-701 tractor or a machine operator servicing a "processing center" is another matter.

Any manifestation of lack of discipline is costly, holds back work in subsequent production cycles and reduces efficiency. We sustain considerable losses because of absenteeism and because various meetings and conferences attracting a large number of workers and specialists are often held when the working day is in full swing. People are distracted by amateur artistic activity and sports matches during working time. Sometimes the necessary procedure is not observed in sending workers on assignments.

Everyone must realize that the struggle for high discipline, like the struggle for the eradication of such incorrect phenomena as bureaucracy, bribery, drunkenness and hooliganism and violations of public order, is the civic duty of all honest Soviet people, a matter for all members of our society. The collectives' influence, criticism and self-criticism and the force of our laws should be directed more actively against these phenomena.

The need to further strengthen labor discipline and reduce the turnover of cadres in the national economy is stressed with renewed force in the relevant resolution adopted recently by the party central committee, the USSR Council of Ministers and the AUCCTU. To head this work and insure the strict fulfillment of the demands made is the direct duty of party, trade union and Komsomol organizations and economic leaders.

In implementing the tasks of economic and cultural building the party attaches special significance to further improving the activity of party and soviet organs and makes high demands on workers in the administrative apparatus. These demands remain valid when it comes to resolving questions raised at meetings of working people and in their letters and appeals to party, soviet and economic organs and the mass information and propaganda media. It is the duty of every leader, every worker in the administrative apparatus to be up to these demands.

This year sees the 35th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War. For 35 years our country has lived in conditions of peace, for which it paid a high price. However complex and at times contradictory the events of international life may be, the Communist Party and Soviet state, consistently implementing the Leninist foreign policy course, have done and are doing all they can to strengthen socialism's positions and consolidate the relaxation of tension.

By containing imperialism's aggressiveness and thwarting its adventurous designs, G.V. Romanov noted, the socialist community states are giving all-round help to the revolutionary and national liberation movement. This arouses hatred and malice among imperialist and reactionary circles. Our class enemy keeps on trying to halt the people's advance along the path of social progress and to change in its favor the established correlation of forces in the world.

It was this that dictated NATO's decision to deploy the new American medium-range nuclear missiles in West Europe. And the current tension fueled by the American administration over events in Afghanistan can only be regarded as hostile to the cause of peace.

Successive actions by the U.S. administration and statements by its leaders have been aimed at poisoning Soviet-American relations and are nothing but an attempt to talk to us from a position of strength, in the language of cold war.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev delivered a fitting and thorough rebuff to these actions in his replies to a PRAVDA correspondent's questions. Nobody will dislodge us from the CPSU's Leninist foreign policy course which combines consistent love of peace with a firm rebuff to aggression. Like all Soviet people, Leningraders warmly approve the CPSU's foreign policy and will continue to display high vigilance regarding any aggressive actions by anyone, be they American "hawks" or Chinese militarists, and to augment their contribution to strengthening the economic and defense might of the land of the soviets--the reliable guarantor of the normalization of the international climate and the tried, tested and loyal guardian of peace on earth.

All our thoughts and aspirations, the candidate deputy stressed, are now directed to one end: By implementing the 25th CPSU Congress decisions, to greet the 110th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth with new achievements in labor and in implementing economic and social tasks and to launch active preparations for the 26th party congress. In acting as initiators of the all-union socialist competition together with the Muscovites, Leningraders have adopted crucial pledges for the final year of the 5-year plan.

There are many tasks ahead. The first milestone in resolving the tasks facing us is the Lenin jubilee. By that date at least 150,000 workers will complete the fulfillment of personal 5-year plan targets, new ships will be launched, a 1 million-kilowatt turbogenerator for the Yuzhno-Ukrainskaya AES and new equipment for the Sayano-Shushenskaya GES will be delivered and the design capacity of the third power unit of Leningrad's V.I. Lenin AES will be reached.

Leningraders have widely supported the appeal by working people in our motherland's capital--Moscow: to mark the communist subbotnik devoted to the Lenin jubilee with efficient utilization of production reserves, excellent work quality and the greatest possible labor productivity.

All our achievements in communist building are inextricably linked with the CPSU's titanic organizational, ideological and political work. In all its deeds the party--the mind, honor and conscience of our epoch--has earned the highest prestige and boundless trust among the Soviet people. By active participation in the forthcoming elections Leningraders, like all Soviet people, will demonstrate their readiness and determination to make a new contribution to fulfilling the 25th party congress decisions under the CPSU's tried and tested leadership.

In conclusion G.V. Romanov wished the Smolninskiy Rayon working people happiness and prosperity and new successes in fulfilling the 10th 5-Year Plan targets and in labor in behalf of the great Soviet state.

TIKHONOV ELECTION SPEECH NOTES INTERNATIONAL ISSUES

LD121624 Moscow TASS in English 1613 GMT 12 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Leningrad, February 12, TASS--"The strengthening of the positions of socialism, the upsurge of the workers' and liberation movement achieved in conditions of detente infuriated the reactionary imperialist forces, and first of all in the United States," Nikolay Tikhonov stated today. "With particular frenzy they received the overthrow of the shah's regime in Iran, the assertion of new Kampuchea, the revolutionary changes in Nicaragua and the April revolution in Afghanistan."

Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Nikolay Tikhonov spoke here at a meeting with the electorate that nominated him candidate for election as deputy of the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation.

"The late 1970's and the early 1980's are characterised by a substantial complication of the international situation. Responsibility for this is borne by the ruling circles of the United States, the Carter administration," Nikolay Tikhonov stressed. "The President of the United States and the people around him are engaged in loud sabre-rattling and want to consolidate their role of world policeman in the hope of exerting by such dubious methods pressure on other countries and improving the tarnished prestige of United States. All this shows that Washington follows the spirit of cold war and not of detente, displays irresponsibility in respect of international acco and its commitments, unleashes anti-Soviet hysteria and displays lack of political balance in its approach to the most complex world problems that concern the interests of the whole of mankind."

"As to the Soviet Union's attitude to such actions, there can be no two opinions in this respect," Tikhonov said. "Our people will not allow themselves to be intimidated, which was made quite clear by Leonid Brezhnev in his replies to the questions of PRAVDA's correspondent."

"If we are to speak of U.S. President Carter's measures to curtail trade, scientific and cultural ties with our country, they, first of all, harm the United States economically and politically."

Nikolay Tikhonov stressed that the struggle for stronger positions for socialism, for a lasting peace, for deepening the relaxation of tension and for ensuring the security of the peoples are the keystones of the CPSU's activities in the foreign policy field.

"The Communist Party is firmly and consistently pursuing a Leninist foreign policy, makes a sober appraisal of all aspects of the present situation, is doing everything necessary to ensure the peaceful life of the Soviet people, to strengthen the defensive might of the homeland and displays profound dedication to the cause of detente and world peace."

The principled Leninist foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state has the unanimous support of our working class, the collective farm peasantry, of people's intelligentsia, Tikhonov said.

During the years that have passed since the 25th Congress of the CPSU, the speaker said, a great amount of constructive work has been done in the economic sphere to raise the living standards of the people and in developing education and culture.

The Soviet Union ranks first in the world in the output of many major items, including oil, coal, pig iron, steel, iron ore, coke, cement, tractors, mineral fertilizers, locomotives.

Profound qualitative changes are taking place in the national economy. The industries of key importance for technological progress--chemical and petrochemical, electronic, instrument-making and car-building industries--are developing at a faster pace than other branches. The party is consistently and purposefully following its course toward raising the efficiency of production.

Every year, approximately eleven million citizens have their housing conditions improved. During the years of the current five-year plan, real per capita incomes have grown.

PRAVDA VIEWS PROBLEMS IN DEVELOPING ORENBURG GAS INDUSTRY

LD121451 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Jan 80 p 2 LD

[Correspondent V. Shalgunov article under the rubric "Behind a Line in the 25th CPSU Congress Decisions": "Complex in the Steppe"]

[Text] Orenburgskaya Oblast--Last year the country obtained more than 400 billion cubic meters of gas, of which the Orenburggazprom All-Union Industrial Association accounted for 48 billion. This collective has also outlined high targets for the concluding year of the 5-year plan: It has decided to produce more than 2 billion cubic meters of gas and much other output over and above the state target. The counterplan is founded on well-thought-out measures insuring the economic and social development of the great production facility.

The major gas and chemical complex grew up in the steppe near Orenburg quickly. Main pipelines extend from here to the banks of the Volga, to the center of the country, to Tataria and Bashkiria. The Soyuz underground transport system, commissioned at the beginning of last year, reliably supplies the fraternal socialist countries with gas.

Here, in the Orenburg steppes, gas industry workers have set an example of the comprehensive use of the earth's riches and derive condensate, sulfur, helium and other valuable components from gas. The hydrogen sulfide present in the subterranean storeroom has made increased demands on equipment and structures and on the technology for processing raw materials. Scientists and specialists have had to scratch their heads a good deal to uncover the secrets of the destruction of metal and other materials in particularly aggressive environments. Considerable production and scientific experience has now been accumulated here in exploiting a gas condensate deposit containing hydrogen sulfide. This is all the more important as promising new areas of analogous composition have already appeared on the geological map of the country.

Cooperation between gas workers and scientific establishments has acquired special significance. The very fact that a deposit so difficult to exploit has been opened up attests to the increased scientific potential of the sector and its research and planning institutes.

Probably the weightiest confirmation of this thought is provided by the creation of a geological gas-hydrodynamic model of the deposit. The electronic brain, which has absorbed the necessary information, is not just a respository of knowledge, it draws up forecasts of the most important technological indicators and determines the production of all types of marketable output for the foreseeable future. This means the optimal operating regime, sound planning and a clear sense of perspective. The model has made it possible to get an overall view of the processes occurring underground. The gas workers now know that every zone making up the deposit has its own "character." And an individual approach must be taken to the wells which feed the gas pipelines. Further work with the model and the introduction of new information into it are creating broad opportunities for automated technology to come to the fields.

The Orenburggazprom Association recently finished drawing up a comprehensive scientific research program. Its purpose is to insure the reliable working of the field and of gas and chemical production facilities through the year 2000. The scientists involved in drawing up the program include many involved in creating the model of the field. They are mainly employees of Moscow's I.M. Gubkin Institute of the Petrochemical and Gas Industry.

"What attracts us in Orenburg, above all, is the rapid introduction of scientific developments," Ye. Frolov, academic secretary of the troubleshooting council overseeing scientific and technical cooperation between the association and the institute, said. "We established links 5 years ago, and they have strengthened considerably since then. We have involved several other VUZes and research establishments in resolving the tasks, and we are helping to set up the Volga-Ural scientific research and planning institute for the production and processing of gases containing hydrogen sulfide. The complex is backed by great scientific forces, obtains a large economic return and gives scientific centers material for new ideas and developments.

One of the most serious problems for the complex is the selection of anticorrosive brands of steel capable of withstanding the aggressive onslaught of an environment saturated with damp hydrogen sulfide. I saw for myself how destructive is its effect on metal at the association's technical section, where Chief V. Petrov showed me a small but impressive exhibition. Here were pieces of pipes eaten away with brown rust resumbling old shell fragments, massive components pitted with deep cracks and solid bolts broken like pieces of straw. All this metal, alas, yielded to corrosion considerably earlier than the prescribed time.

Equipment is now operating normally in the fields and the plant. But, of course, it will not last forever. In the course of time the problem of spare parts and of renewing apparatuses which have served their time will arise in all its acuteness. As long ago as June 1969 the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy was obliged to conduct scientific research work into the selection of suitable steels and to introduce the production of casing, pump-compressor and stub [shleyfovyy] pipes capable of operating stably under these specific conditions.

Very little has been done so far. This is confirmed, for example, by the following affair. A consignment of new pipes was delivered to an experimental well, was checked there and, having received the OK, was sent on to the operatives. Literally a month or two later they all went out of commission. As the specialists declared, they "lost their operational properties in connection with stress-induced cracking." What then was the matter?

It was the result of substandard heat treatment of products and the use of obsolete threaded joints. Metallurgists had approached the order with their usual yardstick, forgetting that hydrogen sulfide is a hard taskmaster and is not to be trifled with. Yet in the near future we are faced with opening up the field near Astrakhan with a high hydrogen sulfide content. There is an urgent need for pumping units for damp gas. Here the demands on metal are still greater.

The association is seeking its own ways to resolve the urgent problem. Work is being carried out successfully in conjunction with the Mosocw Institute of the Petrochemical and Gas Industry to increase the resistance of equipment to corrosion damage. A. Tretyak and E. Savchenko, scientists of Orenburg Polytechnical Institute, have conducted serious research. They have determined a range of steel brands which, given appropriate treatment, will be able successfully to serve prospectors and gas industry workers, and now it is just up to the metallurgists.

Geologists investigating the deposit have far worse supply of high-strength drilling pipes and equipment in an anticorrosion version that do drilling operatives. This holds up the increase in gas stocks and, in the final analysis, hinders an objective assessment of the prospects for the complex's further development. The plan for increased gas stocks has not been fulfilled in full since the start of the 5-year plan. Deep drilling continues to lag behind. [paragraph continues]

Although production in the well-known teams of A. Dukov and V. Pankratov is twice the average for the association, the experience of progressive workers can in no way get beyond individual collectives.

Weak material and technical supplies are one of the chief causes of laggardness in the Orenburg geological service. There is a constant shortage of turbine drills, duty [vakhtovyy] transport and chemical reagents. The association now lacks at least eight drilling teams for the development of work in the unified gas-bearing zone from Akbulak to Karachaganak.

The extensive range of products in the composition of Orenburg gas made special demands on the association collective and the Ministry of the Gas Industry from the first day of exploiting the deposit. Precisely the presence of valuable components and proximity to the main consumers insured a greater national economic saving from Orenburg gas than from Siberian or Central Asian gas.

But are all the components of Orenburg's "blue gold" extracted and utilized? Not yet all. In the helium extraction process, which is part of the complex, it is planned to obtain ethane as well as the "solar gas." This event is meant to happen this year. However, subdivisions of the Ministry of Construction of Petroleum and Gas Industry Enterprises are still developing work only slowly on the ethane pipeline which will link Orenburg and Kazan. The USSR Gosplan and the Ministry of the Chemical Industry still do not have a clear stand on the use of ethane, which can be derived from local gas in considerable quantities. A group of specialists compiled a technical and economic report on the construction of a large-scale chemical production facility, but the matter has still gotten no further than discussions in academic circles.

The start of construction of a plant to extract other constituents of the gas is being held up indefinitely. According to the leader of the Orenburggazprom Association, the subordinate Orenburgtransgaz Association should take the role of the customer, but that collective is called upon to resolve quite different tasks. It is natural that the work has not yet even begun. Orengurggazprom, in no special haste, has begun seeking another customer.

Disproportions in planning have resulted in the fact that, however strange it may seem at a time of harsh economies with energy resources, there is nowhere to offload part of the Orenburg complex's product. During last year the Salavat petrochemical combine did not receive for processing seceral hundred thousand tons of stable condensate and broad fraction of light hydrocarbons. They had to be pumped back into the resevoir. The Tsentrogaz Association proved unready to receive large volumes of liquified gas, production of which has been started up here. It is time the ministries of the petroleum and gas industries and other departments finally resolved the question of the full utilization of condensate, broad fraction of light hydrocarbons and other output of the complex.

Gas and chemical industry workers rightly complain about the slow pace of construction of housing and sociocultural and consumer projects. This is not the first time PRAVDA has raised this problem. Last year the Orengurggazprom Association failed to fulfill the construction plan. The volume of incomplete construction reached R236 million. Housewarmings are still more rare in geologists' families. This is why the association's leaders cannot create new drilling teams--there is nowhere to settle people. The workers servicing gas pipelines live under complex conditions. The housing settlements of the compressor stations at Chizhi and Alekseyevka remain incomplete.

Immediately after construction of the chief projects was completed, the Orenburg gas and chemical complex attained a leading position in the sector. But the association collective knows no complacency. It is necessary to insure the reliable, highly productive working of mighty enterprises for long years to come and to achieve the comprehensive utilization of all the riches of nature's storeroom. For this it is important to liquidate more quickly the laggardness that has occurred and to develop more quickly modern methods of extracting and transporting Orenburg gas.

AZERBAIJAN POWER INDUSTRY ADMINISTRATION CHIEF FIRED

LD121049 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 1 Feb 80 p 2 LD

[Unattributed report: "In the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee"]

[Excerpt] The Azerbaijan CP Central Committee has discussed the question of serious shortcomings in the activity of the Main Production Administration for the Power Industry and Electrification in Azerbaijan SSR [Azglavenergo].

The resolution adopted notes that the Main Production Administration for the Power Industry and Electrification in the Azerbaijan SSR slackened attention toward the uninterrupted supply of electricity and thermal power for the republic's national economy and the reliability of the working of the power system declined considerably, resulting in the creation of a tense situation in the power supply for certain sectors of the economy and for a number of the republic's rayons, especially the Apsheronskiy industrial complex.

The rate of development of the power industry and production of electricity in the republic is lagging considerably behind the growing demands of the economy. The demand for electricity in the republic's national economy has grown by 60 percent in the last 10 years while output has increased only 40 percent.

The leaders of Azglavenergo (Comrades Kerimov and Ismaylov) direct the sector badly, are indulgent toward serious shortcomings in the activity of subordinate enterprises, allow flagrant breaches of part principles in the selection, placement and training of cadres and are not doing any purposeful and consistent work to suppress negative phenomena in collectives. At many enterprises labor and technological discipline has broken down and training work is poorly performed. As a result an atmosphere of irresponsibility and impunity has been created in the power system, which is having an extremely negative influence on its operation.

The technical level of production at power industry enterprises is low and purposeful work is not being done on retooling the sector and modernizing and replacing uneconomical and obsolescent equipment, which is holding back the growth of electricity output and reducing the economic efficiency of power stations now in operation. The rural electricity network is in a neglected state and at the same time the capital repair plan is being fulfilled by no more than 40-55 percent annually.

In the power system frequent breaches of the rules for operating equipment and networks are being allowed and repair and preventive work is not being conducted in time nor to a proper standard. The low standard of operation and the unsatisfactory state of power equipment have led in 1979 to overconsumption of 62,000 tons of conventional fuel and considerable electricity losses in the grids power networks. Because of improper water control at the Mingechaurskoye reservoir in 1979, an extremely tense situation was created in the provision of water to a number of the republic's cotton-growing rayons.

As a result of the slackening of labor and technological discipline and poor engineering backup for production the incidence of accidents has increased. The level of industrial accident incidence in enterprises is high.

Capital construction is poorly performed in the sector. Since the beginning of the current 5-year plan R38.6 billion of capital investments have not been fully assimilated, the construction and installation work plan has been only 81 percent fulfilled, and the commissioning of fixed capital plan 74 percent fulfilled. Construction of the Azerbaijan GRES is proceeding extremely unsatisfactorily: Since the start of construction the construction and installation work plan has been only 81 percent fulfilled. A lag in the construction of the Shamkhorskaya hydroelectric station has been allowed.

Azglavenergo leaders do not display the requisite scrupulousness in resolving cadre issues and react tolerantly to the numerous abuses by officials. Instances of protectionism and nepotism are allowed; a number of near relatives of its leaders work in the apparatus of the main administration. Ignoring colleagues, Comrade Kerimov at his own discretion takes decisions on the appointment and transfer of workers, being governed in many cases by personal interests or doing it for the sake of personnel of use to him. As a result of such vicious practice worthless people, who exploit their official situation for mercenary motives, have been given responsible posts. With the help of Comrade Kerimov, the former director of the Geochayskaya electricity network, Gasanov, after receiving a negative work reference, was transferred to the managership of the Azelektromontazh trust in Baku. Using the patronage shown him, Gasanov committed a number of illegal actions and allowed violations of financial discipline. On the recommendation of the Azglavenergo chief, Gasanov was allocated a four-room apartment in the settlement of Razin, but after a short time another apartment in the center of the city was allocated in its place. Although Gasanov has his own car--a Volga GAZ-21--with Comrade Kerimov's help he acquired another--a Volga GAZ-24. This trust was allocated three to four times as many cars for sale for private use as compared with other enterprises in the sector. Thus the conditions were created for their subsequent resale at speculative prices.

As a result of intervention by Nasiminskiy Raykom, Gasanov was expelled from the CPSU and fired. An investigation into abuses committed by him is being conducted by the rayon prosecutor's office.

N. Novruzov, appointed to the post of chief of the Fizulinskaya electricity network, began from the very first to exploit his official position for mercenary end. In a short space of time he built a two-story house of 168 square meters and soon sold it. He turned out not to have the documents for the acquisition of a considerable part of the building materials and their transport. One hundred and fifty sheets of reinforced concrete intended for covering in cable channels were used by him for private purposes. Ignoring the demands of labor legislation, Novruzov at his own discretion fired and punished personnel he did not like and protected unscrupulous workers and violators of discipline. Although he knew all this, Comrade Kerimov took no steps in relation to Novruzov. What is more, on his recommendation the USSR Power Ministry singled out Novruzov and he acquired a car for his personal use--a Volga GAZ-24.

Flagrant violations in apartment distribution are allowed in Azglavenergo. Comrade Kerimov gave personal instructions about the special allocation of apartments to a number of workers. Thus, taking Comrade Ragimov, director of Lenkoranskaya electricity network, under his patronage, he transferred him to the post of deputy director of the Krasnaya Zvezda TETs in Baku, although this was not strictly necessary. Although Ragimov already has his own two-story house in Lenkoran, he was allocated a five-room apartment in Baku. [paragraph continues]

In breach of housing legislation, a four-room apartment was granted to Comrade Gafarov, director of heating system and the water-heating boilers enterprises, and a number of others.

Lack of control and laxity have led to a situation in many subdivisions of the system, including in the Azelektromontazh trust, the Sizulinskaya and Masallinskaya electricity network, the Kirovabadskaya TETs, the building repair administration of Azglavenergo and certain others, where the vicious practice of overstating work totals, illegal bonus payments and squandering and misappropriation of materials in short supply have become rooted.

The first deputy chief engineer of Azglavenergo, Comrade Ismaylov, who is directly responsible for the technical state of the power system, treats the fulfillment of his obligations superficially, displays unscrupulousness in cadre matters and does not combat negative phenomena in subordinate enterprises of the power system.

An unhealthy moral and psychological atmosphere has been created in the apparatus of the main administration. The hostile relations which have come about between Comrades Kerimov and Ismaylov and their attempts to compromise each other have had a negative influence on the work of the collective and have led to the undermining of their authority.

The Azerbaijan CP Central Committee repeatedly drew the attention of the Azglavenergo leaders and of Comrade Kerimov personally to the presence of serious shortcomings in the activity of the power system, in the style and methods of leadership and in the resolution of cadre matters. However, Comrade Kerimov did not draw the requisite conclusions from this and did not take any practical steps to improve the work of the sector.

The primary party organization of Azglavenergo makes poor use of its right to monitor the activity of the administration, is not striving to increase communists' activeness in the struggle against shortcomings and negative phenomena and is not taking effective steps to strengthen party and state discipline and to normalize the moral and psychological atmosphere in the apparatus.

The Azerbaijan CP Central Committee has dismissed Comrade Yu.M. Kerimov from his post as chief of the Main Production Administration for the Power Industry and Electrification in the Azerbaijan SSR, for unsatisfactory leadership of the sector, serious violations in the selection and placement of cadres and protection of worthless personnel, and has issued a severe reprimand to him to be entered on his record card.

A severe reprimand was issued to Comrade Kh.G. Ismaylov, first deputy chief and chief engineer of the main production administration for the power industry and electrification in the Azerbaijan SSR, for serious shortcomings in conducting technical leadership of the sector and unscrupulousness in resolving cadre matters.

Appointment of New Chief

LD121059 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 2 Feb 80 p 1 LD

[Unattributed "Diary" report]

[Text] On instructions from the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification Comrade Muslim Meshadi Ogly Imanov has been appointed chief of the Azglavenergo Main Production Administration for the Power Industry and Electrification of the Azerbaijan SSR.

COSMOS-1164 SATELLITE LAUNCHED 12 FEBRUARY

LD1317S4 Moscow TASS in English 1741 GMT 13 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, February 13, TASS--Another artificial satellite of the earth in the Cosmos series, the Cosmos-1164, was launched in the Soviet Union yesterday. The satellite carries scientific instrumentation intended to carry on the exploration of outer space. The satellite's initial orbital period is 92.9 minutes, the maximum distrance from the earth's surface 640 km, the minimum distance--220 km, and orbital inclination 62.8 degrees.

IL-18 MAKES EXPERIMENTAL FLIGHT TO ANTARCTICA VIA MAPUTO

LD131811 Moscow TASS in English 1719 GMT 13 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Leningrad, February 13--An Aeroflot liner Il-18 landed on the snow airfield of the Soviet Antarctic observatory Molodezhnaya at 14 hours 35 minutes, Moscow time. Thus, the Moscow Antarctica transcontinental air route, 15,992 kilometres long, has been laid.

The new flight to the ice continent is the third one in the history of the Soviet Antarctic research. The flight route has been for the first time laid along the shortest way which ran almost meridionally via the Middle East, Africa, and the Indian Ocean. This became possible due to the completion of the construction of a compressed snow runway capable of receiving heavy planes at Molodezhnaya.

The unexplored lattitudes over the sea expanses from Maputo, the capital of Mozambique, to Molodezhnaya were the most complex section of the route. The research vessel "Professor Vize" was used to transmit prompt forecasts and reports on weather in the open ocean to board the plane. A radio message received in Leningrad says that weather favoured the air pilots. The crew headed by pilot Anatoliy Denisov brilliantly accomplished the mission. The entire flight from Africa to Antarctica took eight hours 24 minutes. Polar researchers, scientists, specialists of the Soviet Committee for Hydrometeorology and Environmental Control, and the Ministry of Civil Aviation of the USSR became the participants in the air expedition.

The experimental flight along the Moscow-Antarctica air route proved the possibility of a quick contact of Soviet scientific observatories and stations with the motherland, and rapid replacement of wintering collectives and season research parties.

BRIEFS

SCIENTIFIC SESSION IN LVOV--An expanded council session of the Western Scientific Center of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences opened in Lvov on 31 January. Participating in it are Aleksandrov, president of the USSR Academy of Sciences; Pogrebnyak, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo candidate member and secretary; obkom secretaries from west Ukrainian oblasts; Paton, president of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences; prominent scientists from the Western Scientific Center of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences; and representatives of production collectives. Dobrik, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo candidate member and Lvovskiy Obkom first secretary, opened the session. A report on tasks confronting the establishments of the Western Scientific Center of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences in the field of accelerating scientific-technical progress in the region was delivered by Academician Podstrigach, chairman of the Western Scientific Center. [Text] [Kiev Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 31 Jan 80 AU]